# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,086.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1871.

[Annual Subscription in Advance from 1st October 1871.....Rupees Forty-five
Ditto ditto from 1st January 1872.....Rupees Forty-two.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

Form 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

| | Uniform New Scale. | Old Scale. Town. | Country. |
|---|---|---|---|
| One year, in advance | Rs. 42 | Rs. 52 | Rs. 72 |
| Half year ,, | ,, 24 | ,, 28 | ,, 38 |
| Three months ,, | ,, 14 | ,, 16 | ,, 21 |
| One month ,, | ,, 5 | ,, 6 | ,, 7-12 |

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under :—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do | ,, 2 8 |
| Third do | ,, 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | ,, 0 2½ As. |

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 6 As. per line. |
| Second do | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ ,, ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th Oct. 1871, at noon.

| Oct. | | Nov. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY ..... 24 | Leave Tuticorin ..... | 1 |
| ,, Ratnagherry ..... 25 | ,, Colombo ..... | 2 |
| ,, Vingorla ..... 26 | ,, Galle ..... | 3 |
| ,, Carwar ..... 26 | ,, Negapatam ..... | 6 |
| ,, Mangalore ..... 27 | ,, Madras ..... | 8 |
| ,, Cannanore ..... 28 | ,, Cocanada ..... | 10 |
| ,, Tellicherry ..... 28 | ,, Visagapatam ..... | 11 |
| ,, Calicut ..... 29 | ,, Ganjam ..... | 11 |
| ,, Beypore ..... 29 | ,, Gopalpore ..... | 12 |
| ,, Cochin ..... 30 | ,, False Point ..... | 13 |
| ,, Allepey ..... 31 | Arrive Calcutta ..... | 14 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

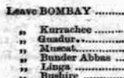
The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th October 1871, at noon.

| Oct. | | Nov. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY ..... 30 | Leave BUSSORAH ..... | 17 |
| Nov. | | |
| ,, Kurrachee ..... 3 | ,, Fao ..... | 17 |
| ,, Guadur ..... 5 | ,, Bushire ..... | 18 |
| ,, Muscat ..... 6 | ,, Linga ..... | 21 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas ..... 8 | ,, Bunder Abbas ..... | 22 |
| ,, Linga ..... 10 | ,, Muscat ..... | 24 |
| ,, Bushire ..... 12 | ,, Guadur ..... | 26 |
| ,, Fao ..... 14 | ,, Kurrachee ..... | 29 |
| Arrive BUSSORAH ..... 15 | Arrive BOMBAY ..... | Dec 7 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th November 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about the 22nd instant.)

THE favourite Passenger Steam Ship ERL KING, 1,068 registered tons, 250 nominal Horse Power, 1,250 effective, John Steele, Commander.

This Steamer, well known in the China trade, is specially noted for great speed and excellence of accommodation for Passengers. The late passage from London was accomplished in 28 days, including detention in the Canal. Rates are—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class to Liverpool | £55 |
| Do. Suez | 32 |

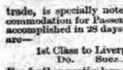
For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th October 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)



THE new Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,950 registered tons, 200 Horse Power, 1,200 effective, W. Pearson, Commander.

This fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description. Including detention in the Canal, the outward passage last voyage was accomplished in 28 days.

Rates are—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Class to Suez | £30 | Exclusive of Wines, &c., |
| Do. Liverpool | 50 | |
| 2nd Do. Do | 30 | hard on board. |

which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

There is a Stewardess on board, and, if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged. Special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to passengers.

For further particulars apply to

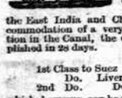
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1871.

"WILSON LINE."

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail on or about 7th November.)



MESSRS. THOS. WILSON, SONS, & Co.'s very fine new s. s. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, 300 H. P., which left London on 27th ultimo.

This favourite Steamer (built last year for the Mail Service between England and Australia, to steam 12 knots) is specially adapted for Passengers, of whom she has always carried a full complement. Her accommodation, which is arranged amidships and thus removed from the vibration of the machinery, is well ventilated, and of an exceptionally good description.

There are Cabins for 42 first, and 36 second, class Passengers, plans of which can be seen at our Office. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Class to Liverpool | Exclusive of Wines and | £50 |
| Do. to Suez | Spirits, which can be | ,, 30 |
| 2nd Class to Liverpool | had on board. | ,, 30 |

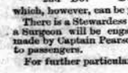
Apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 12th

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Expenses through the Suez Canal.)

| To | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 25 | 9 | Without Food. |
| Alexandria | 39 | 26 | 9-10 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | Including Wines. |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship ROODEE, from London, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s.s. EUROPEAN, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th October 1871.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 28th October, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN (2,180 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To BRINDISI | First Class Rs. 600 | Second Class Rs. 300 |
| To SOUTHAMPTON. | ,, ,, 650 | ,, ,, 350 |

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Rossell, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 26th Oct., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 24th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAMER TO ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will sail for the above Ports on the 1st proximo.

For Passage apply to HAJEE IBRAM HAJEE DADA, Office at Nacoda Molla, No. 91, or to the Undersigned.

For Freight and particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co., Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

17th October 1871.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE well known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Rayner, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, at 4 p.m., and will leave Carwar on FRIDAY evening for Bombay :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Hurnee | Malwan |
| Unjuwell | Vingorla |
| Ratnagherry | Goa (Panjim) |
| Jeytapore | Carwar. |

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street ; or 45, Kalbadevi Road ; or Furtado's Library, Cavel Street.

Bombay, 25th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per s.s. BIVOUAC, which arrived from Liverpool on 21st instant, are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS OF LADING, for our inspection and countersignature, and to send BOATS alongside at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No 25, Apollo Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of a Stock of Machinery used for preparing Patent Ice by the Ice Factory of Girgaum, and the most valuable Freehold Properties, known by the name of Patent Ice Factory, situated at Girgaum Back Road.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are favoured with instructions from the Liquidators of the Central Bank of Western India to submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, on which day will be duly notified, the whole of that valuable and most useful stock of machinery, and also the most valuable freehold properties.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1871.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, Forbes Street.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Babolla Tank, a lot of Building Materials, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COCHINEAL, PAPERS, PAINT, AND SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY, the 25th, and THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., on each day, on account of whom it may concern, the following articles saved from the wrecked Steamer Broadalbane :—

Ex Khodabux.

Lloyds' Agents—68 Bundles Canvas Blankets, Woollen Cloths and Carpets.

8 Cases Sundries.
L. R.—9—4—Contents unknown.
No Marks—87 Kegs Paint.
8 Bags Cochineal, Papers, and Twine.
234 Cases Sundries.
19 Mat Bags, Papers, and Sundries.
5 Bundles Woollen and Canvas.
1 Hair Bed.
1 Iron Safe.
198 Cases and 23 Casks contents unknown.
2 Bags Red Lead.

Ex Steamer Columbian.

Lloyds' Agents—17 Cases

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 Bundles | Contents unknown. |
| 2 Casks | |

TERMS CASH—Purchasers will have to pay the Custom Duty and clear the goods from the above Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery Glassware, a first class Mahogany Grand Square Pianoforte, by Floyd & Co., Carriages, Horses, &c., at Tarleo, near the Grant Road Station.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of M. B Cohen, Esq., leaving his Family to the Hills. The same comprises rich cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services, best Plateware, such as Hotwater and Vegetable Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frame, Tea Kettles, Tea Pots, &c., &c. ; the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, such as a set of Blackwood Dining Table in 3 pieces and 2 ends for 16 persons, Sideboard, Circular and Pier Tables, Easy Fredicu, Rocking and Drawing-room Chairs, Buck-backed Sofa Couches, Chiffoneer, English Brass-inlaid Cabinet and Card Tebis, plated 3-Light Hanging Argand Lamp, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Floyd & Co., a handsome Pier Glass in richly-gilt Frame, double Camp Cot with Bed, Pillow, and Curtain, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Pictures, Dispense Articles, Books, Plants, &c. &c.

At 2 p.m.

A handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, newly done up.
A handsome powerful Australian Mare.
1 Set Plated Mounted single Harness.
1 Handsome English-built Glass-fronted Mini ture Brougham, by McNaught and Smith.
1 Handsome Grey Pony, goes in Saddle and Harness.
1 set of Pony Harness.
1 Lady's Pig Skin Side Saddle with Furniture and Bridle.
1 Hunting Saddle with Furniture and Bridle.

No Catalogues, and the Property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best plated Glass and Porcelainware, a First-class Piano, Carriage, &c., at No. 72, Date Groove, Mount Road.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 24th October 1871.

MME. FREDERIC CAUVIN gives FRENCH LESSONS in all its branches, and leaves the hour to their spare time. Madame Cauvin has received her Dipl ma from the French Academy.

No. 2, Bell Lane.

CROQUET,

By JAQUES and other Makers,

At Rs. 14, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, per set,

with Rules and all Requisites,

COMPLETE IN CASE,

(Subject to a discount of As. 2 on each Rupee for Cash Payment).

ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted." The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. Y. WRIGHT & Co., Southwark, London.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

THE new, First-class, fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, vis SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December.

This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

| | 1st Class. | | 2nd Class. | | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | £ 50 | 0 | £ 35 | 0 | £ 19 0 |
| ,, Port Said | £ 37 | 0 | £ 23 | 0 | £ 14 6 |
| ,, Suez | £ 36 | 0 | £ 22 | 0 | £ 13 7 |

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. SURAT, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. MONGOLIA, from Southampton, 23rd September 1871.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. DELTA, from Southampton, 16th September 1871.
,, BOHEMIAN, from Liverpool, 19th September 1871.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF HELLER'S WONDERS, AND MOST POSITIVELY

THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

ROBERT HELLER
AND
MISS HELLER.

LAST GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
*Select and Récherché Programme.*
BY PARTICULAR REQUEST.
MISS HELLER'S LIVING PICTURES.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25th,

PART. I. WONDERS.

1. CASH *versus* CARDS.
2. FORTUNE-TELLING.
3. BIRTH, DEATH, AND RESUSCITATION.
4. THE MARVELLOUS PEACOCK.
5. PLUMES AND FLOWERS.
6. HOROLOGICAL CROQUET.

PART II. MUSIC.

Mr. HELLER will perform on his magnificent Grand Pianoforte—

1st, Caprice on the Popular Melody "We may be Happy yet" ..... *Heller.*
2nd, "The Banjo," Pièce Characteristique..... *Gottschalk.*
3rd, Descriptive Storm and Sunshine," an English Scene, painted in Words, then in Music.

PART III. PICTORIAL.

MISS HELLER'S

PORTFOLIO OF LIVING PICTURES AND WONDERFUL ILLUSIONS,

Embracing the following Portraits :—

1. GENERAL TOM THUMB.
2. Mrs. STRATTON, Wife of the General.
3. Miss LUCY CHAMBERS, as "Maffeo Orsini."
4. Mr. CHARLES LASCELLES, as "Prince Paul," in the Opera of *The Grand Duchess.*
5. Miss GEORGIA HOLMES, as "Wanda," in *The Grand Duchess.*
6. Mad. SIMONSEN, as "The Grand Duchess."

Box Office open every day at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, from 9 till 6.

ON THURSDAY,

THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE IN BOMBAY.

STARTLING PROGRAMME.

*(See the Announcements.)*

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the BOMBAY OIL WORKS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY, the 30th day of October, instant, a SECOND DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT, (making in all FIFTY PER CENT,) will be PAID at the Office of the Liquidators, No 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Marine Street, Bombay, to Creditors who have come in and proved their Claims pursuant to the Order of the High Court, dated the 21st day of January 1869.

—Dated, Bombay, 23rd October 1871.

SADANUND BALKRISHNA, } Liquidators.
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS, }

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

SPARKLING :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hock and Moselle | ...Rs. 15 per doz. | |

ALE :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Best India Pale Ale, bottled by H. Deetjen, 4 doz. cases | 5 | ,, |
| Norwegian Pale Ale, 3 doz. cases | 6 | ,, |

CLARETS :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Estephe | 15 | ,, |
| Vray Canon | 18 | ,, |
| Chateau Larose | 24 | ,, |
| Chateau Lezville | 24 | ,, |
| Chateau Ladite | 28 | ,, |

BRANDIES :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tricoche & Co.'s 1806 Vintage | 18 | ,, |
| Ditto 1865 ,, | 20 | ,, |
| H. and C. Balaresque | 22 | ,, |
| Cognac Fines, per case of 2 doz. imp. pts | 24 | ,, |
| Blanchy Frères | 22 | ,, |
| Ditto | 28 | ,, |

STILL HOCKS :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer | 15 | ,, |
| Liebfraumilch | 20 | ,, |
| Steinwein | 24 | ,, |
| Rüdesheimer | 24 | ,, |
| Johannisberger | 30 | ,, |
| Hochheimer Victoria Berg | 36 | ,, |
| Do. do. Blue capsule | 45 | ,, |

ITALIAN WINES :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling) | 14 | ,, |
| Ditto Secco (Still) | 14 | ,, |
| Brachetto | 14 | ,, |
| Barolo | 14 | ,, |
| Nebiolo | 14 | ,, |
| Passito | 14 | ,, |

VERMOUTH :—

At Rs. 14 and Rs. 20 per dozen.

MAAGBITTER :—

Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.

CANDLES :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6. | |
| Carriage ,, 6½ ,, ,, | |
| In small boxes of 24 packets each. | |

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, October 1871.

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BAROMETERS.

| | Cash. Rs. | Credit. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| ANEROID | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| Do. with Thermometer | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| ANEROID, for the pocket, with enamelled dial | 36 0 | 40 0 |
| Do. do. with engraved metal dial, and Thermometer | 45 0 | 50 0 |
| ANEROID, compensated, and with revolving altitude scale | 54 0 | 60 0 |
| ANEROID, with revolving altitude scale and Thermometer | 58 0 | 65 0 |
| STANDARD, on the Kew principle | 108 0 | 120 0 |

THERMOMETERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| KEW OBSERVATORY, of the Meteorological Office and Admiralty pattern, with verification from the Kew Observatory | 10 8 | 12 0 |
| MAXIMUM, self-registering, with raised metal scale, mounted on oak for garden purposes (an excellent instrument for ordinary use) | 8 0 | 9 0 |
| MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named | 4 8 | 5 0 |
| MAXIMUM, self-registering, with enamelled Tube and polished boxwood scale | 9 8 | 10 8 |
| MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named | 5 12 | 6 8 |
| MAXIMUM, Professor PHILLIPS'STANDARD SELF-REGISTERING, Engine divided on the stem, and mounted, with indelible porcelain scale, on oak | 18 8 | 21 0 |
| MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named | 18 8 | 21 0 |
| MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the pair in a neat pocket mahogany case, as arranged for Dr. Livingstone and Captains Speke and Grant | 35 0 | 40 0 |
| MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the "Alpine Club," pair, in case complete | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| POCKET, in revolving case, 4 inch | 9 8 | 10 8 |
| Do. do. 6 inch | 10 8 | 12 0 |
| "TERRESTRIAL RADIATION" Maximum and Minimum, on stem complete, each | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| FORTY PATTERNS OF THERMOMETERS, each from | 1 12 to | 65 0 |

RAIN GAUGES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| THE INTER-TROPICAL, expressly fitted for the suddenly heavy downfall of India | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| CROSSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING | 90 0 | 100 0 |

OZONOMETER.

Dr. Schonbein's, with Ozone cage ... 18 0 20 0

AN ASSORTMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS ALWAYS ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

IMPORTERS OF

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BOMBAY and POONA.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.

Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

## NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCED RATES FOR CONVEYANCE OF PIECE-GOODS AND TWIST.

ON and after the 1st NOVEMBER next the undermentioned SPECIAL REDUCED RATES per Maund, for the conveyance, by this Railway, between BOMBAY and JUBBULPORE, of PIECE-GOODS and TWIST when booked through between Bombay and the Stations beyond Jubbulpore on the East Indian ; the Scinde Punjab and Delhi ; and the Oudh and Rohilcund Railways ; and for Piece-Goods and Twist between Bombay and Jubbulpore, will come into force, viz.

Between Bombay and Jubbulpore, when booked through to or from the Stations beyond Jubbulpore, on the E. I. ; the S. P. and D. ; and the O. and R. Railways.

| | | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| COTTON PIECE-GOODS | Packed | 1 13 4 |
| | Unpacked | 2 6 1 |
| | With Silk | 2 15 1 |
| TWIST | Packed | 1 13 4 |
| | Unpacked | 2 6 1 |
| | Silk | 2 6 1 |

Between Bombay and Jubbulpore Station.

| | | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| COTTON PIECE-GOODS | Packed | 2 3 1 |
| | Unpacked | 2 14 1 |
| | With Silk | 3 9 1 |
| TWIST | Packed | 2 3 1 |
| | Unpacked | 2 14 1 |
| | Silk | 2 14 1 |

These Rates include Collection or Delivery in Bombay ; but it that service is not performed by the Company a Drawback of Three Pice per maund will be allowed.

The Rates for these Goods between Bombay and some of the Stations in the Jubbulpore District, will, on and after the same date, be also reduced ; of which full information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 16th October 1871. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under the Provisions of Registration Act No. VIII. of 1871, after the 1st of January 1872, any DOCUMENTS other than WILLS, which have been LEFT UNCLAIMED in any Registration Office of this District for a period exceeding two years, WILL BE DESTROYED.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY,
Registrar of Bombay.

Bombay, Registry Office, 19th October 1871.

NOTICE ! ! !

THOSE CELEBRATED ENGLISH COMEDIANS,

MISS FANNY RAYNOR

AND

MR. W. BENNEE,

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN BOMBAY.

PORT TRUST LAND SALES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that certain PLOTS of LAND, on the Elphinstone Land Estate, near the Mandvi Bridge, will shortly be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, under the orders of Government.

A Plan of the Land in question is being prepared, and this, with the conditions of Sale, will shortly be ready at the Office of the Undersigned, who is also authorized to receive offers of purchase by Private Contract.

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager, Govt. Bunders.

Carnac Bunder, 4th October 1871.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 23rd and 24th instant, on account of the DUSSARA HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Officiating Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 17th October 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the TOWN Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1—Letter from the Clerk of the Peace, intimating that the Committee of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the months of July and August 1871, and that they are on the table.

2—Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 2315 of 1871, General Department, dated 23rd August last, intimating that His Excellency the Governor in Council has deemed it advisable to appoint a Committee to enquire into the present condition of the Finances of the Bombay Municipality.

3—Letter from the Accountant General, No. G/2096, dated 1st September 1871, inquiring when the subject of his letter No. G/1482 dated 14th July last, would be disposed of.

4—Resignations of H. Maxwell, Esq., and Narrayan Vassudevji, Esq., as Members of the Finance Committee.

5—The Annual Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1870.

6—Report of Auditors on the Accounts of 1869 and 1870.

7—Letter from Mr. Russell Aitken to the Clerk to the Justices, dated September 1871, on the subject of Captain Tulloch's Report on the Vehar Dams.

8—Letters from Lingoo Rajanna, complaining that his house was pulled down by Municipal Officers without previous notice being given to that effect, and the Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.

9—The Municipal Commissioner to apply for sanction to the sale by public auction of a piece of vacant ground in Meadow Street.

Papers will be circulated before the Meeting.

I hereby also give NOTICE, that immediately after the business of the Quarterly Meeting is terminated, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD, when the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1872 will be considered.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 16th October 1871.

AT the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING, referred to in the above Notice, H. MAXWELL, Esq., J.P., will move—"That the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1872 shall be deferred until Government has take action on the Report of Mr. Hope's Committee."

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 19th October 1871.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to the ANDAMANS of about FORTY-SEVEN NATIVE CONVICTS, with proportionate number of Native Warders and Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and Four Cots Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, with such Cooking Utensils, Drinking Pots, Plates, and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort, during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board, for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessel, the Provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the in

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVAL.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Poseidon ..... | Moller ..... | Newcastle, June 20. |
| | Kolna (s.) ..... | Profumo ..... | Bussorah, October 6. |

### DEPARTURE.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Kurrachee (s) ..... | Cottier ..... | Kurrachee. |

The steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa, began to load yesterday.

### HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 20 Moulmein (s) .....Ewart.....Akyab, Oct. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 20 Winchester ..... ..... .....
Glentak ..... ..... .....
Stratton Audley ..... ..... .....
Lallah Rookh ..... ..... .....
Royal Edward ..... ..... .....
Star of Denmark ... ..... .....

### MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 20 Golconda (s) ..... ..... Suez.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 20 Golconda (s) ..... ..... Calcutta.

### ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 6—Atalanta, ss, Hyde, from Calcutta.
6—Sumatra, ss, Fraser, from Suez.
6—Golconda, ss, Coleman, from Suez.
6—Hinostead, ss, Shotliff, from London, passed for Calcutta.
7—Belgian, ss, Leighton, from Calcutta.
8—Tanjore, ss, Johnston, from Bombay.
8—Munclaus, ss, James Troilfe, from China.
9—Persia, ss, Coloburn, from Bombay.
10—Teddo, ss, Frank, from London, passed for Bombay.
11—India, ss, Dodero, from Genoa.
11—Holland, ss, Bragg, from Calcutta.
11—Bivouac, ss, Beach, from Liverpool.
11—European, ss, Abrom, from Liverpool, passed for Bombay.
12—Deccan, ss, Reynoldson, from Calcutta.
12—Tyre, ss, ——, from Marseilles.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 6—Atalanta, ss, Hyde, to Deal.
6—Golconda, ss, Coleman, to Calcutta.
7—Avon, ss, Jarman, to London.
7—Barque Ida, Morris, to Rangoon.
9—Belgian, ss, Leighton, to London.
8—Tanjore, ss, Johnston, to Suez.
9—Munclaus, ss, James Troilfe, to London.
9—Ship Clifton Belle, Butchart, to Calcutta.
10—Persia, ss, Coloburn, to Genoa.
11—Holland, ss, Bragg, to London.
11—India, ss, Dodero, to Bombay.
11—Bivouac, ss, Beach, to Bombay.
12—Deccan, ss, Reynoldson, to Suez.
12—Tyre, ss, ——, to China.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Oct. 6—Ship Stabelie, Peters, from Cardiff.
—H M S Nimble, Lee.

### LIST OF STEAMERS

Advertised in England for Bombay via Suez Canal.

1230 Ispahan, from London, sailed 8th October.
1437 Orlando, from Liverpool, sailed 25th September.
1420 Redcwater, from Liverpool, sailed 1st October.
1291 Stephenson, from Liverpool, sailed 30th September.
2242 Nebraska, from Clyde, to sail 15th November.
2018 Nemesis, from Liverpool, to sail 20th October.
1059 Caspian, from Liverpool, to sail 30th October.
1790 Leith, from Liverpool ... Will only be dispatched if cargo
1260 Bengalese, do ... } procurable.
1955 St. Olaf ...
1285 Arabia, from Genoa, to sail 24th October.
2220 Flora, from Trieste, to sail 7th November.

### WEATHER REPORTS.

VIRGORLA, 23rd Oct, 10 AM—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 82.

CANANORE, 23rd Oct, 10 AM—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 30·000.

CARWAR, 23rd Oct, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-east, thermometer 79, barometer 29·97.

MANGALORE, 23rd Oct, 11 AM—Weather fair, thermometer 81.

TELLICHERRY, 23rd Oct, 11 AM—Weather rainy, wind north-east, thermometer 84, barometer 29·866.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eastern Belle, 500 bales cotton, L ggat & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan (s), 49 chests M opium, N Kessowjee & Co; 166 chests M opium, D Sassoon & Co; 82 chests M opium, E D Sassoon & Co; 234 chests M opium, E Framjee & Co; 29 chests M opium, J Peerbhoy; 10 chests M opium, H E H Habib; 443 chests M opium, S Mofidal; 13 chests M opium, E Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 34 chests M opium, C Jairaz; 15 chests M opium, D D Ghandy & Co; 7 chests M opium, E Noordin; 10 chests M opium, S Nusserwanjee; 12 chests M opium H A Noormomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindustan (s), 69 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 25 chests M opium, J Peerbhoy; 33 chests M opium, E J Ebram; 11 chests M opium, S Joogulkessoor; 15 chests M opium E Dhunjeeshaw.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 23.

Nuttall, Lieutenant-Colonel, 44th Native Infantry, from leave, from England.
Davies, Quartermaster, 76th Regiment, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.
Cockburn, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Pay Department, from leave, from England.
Dixon, Quartermaster, 55th Regiment, on leave, from ——
Murray, Quartermaster, 2-14th Regiment, on retirement, from Rangoon.
Edwardes, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.
Fellowes, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Freeman, Captain, 4th Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Tweedie, Captain, Oudh Police, from furlough, from England.
Newington, Captain, 3rd (General List) Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Payton, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from Europe.
Cathcart, Captain, Bombay Revenue Survey, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES. OCTOBER 23.

Bayly, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Rideout, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Edwardes, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Grenadiers, to rejoin, to Poona.
Browne, Lieutenant-Colonel, 109th Regiment, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

## BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 21st October, 1871.

Subject to approval by H M, the C-in-C in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lt Henry B Walmsley, 56th Regiment; and is pleased to make the following promotions:—

56 h Regt.—Ens Henry T Deane-Drake to be Lt, by purchase, vice Walmsley, who retires. Dated 24th September 1871.

* * *

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

Royal Artillery—Capt T Mahon to be Major, from the 18th June 1871.

With reference to G O C C 27th Feb last, page 99, Lt P G Hill, 3rd Bn Rifle Brig, having passed the prescribed examination, is confirmed in the appointment of A-de C to Maj Genl P Hill, C B, Comdg Lahore Division.

The C-in-C is pleased to made the following appointments:—

3rd Regt N. I. I.—Maj J. F. Chapman, S C, offg Wg officer, to Officiate as second in command, vice Maj Fanner-man.

16th Regt N. I.—Col W. L. Cahusac, S C, off; Commdt 21st N. I., to be Commdt, vice Col Gray.

Capt T. B. Strong, S C, offg 1st Wg Sub 3rd N. I., to officiate as Qr Mr, vice Lt. Tandy.

22nd Regt. N I.—Col H. E. Jacob, S C, to be Commdt, vice Col Beale.

The undermentioned officers have reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani by the Higher Standard:—

Lt. F. B. Peile, 108th Foot, 2nd Wg Sub on promotion, 24th Regt N. I.

Capt T G Crawley, 1st Bn 8th Foot, Jr. Dist Instr o Musketry.

Capt H H Griffiths, 59th Foot.

Capt J A Rowlanson, general list, attached to 24th Regiment N I

The following arrangement in the 23rd N L I is confirmed:—

Lt-C.l Waddington performed the duties of Commdt in addition to his own, during the absence of Col Whitehill on duty, from the 23rd Sept to the 5th Oct 1871.

The following order is confirmed:—

9th Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 16th Oct, directing Capt Birch to officiate as Wg Officer in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, vice Capt Watt, proceeded on leave on medical certificate.

### PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Oct. 19.)

Mr H Rich, Patrol, 1st grade, Delhi Division of Customs, is appointed to officiate as Collector of Customs at Hissar, vice Mr W Synnott, during the unexpired portion of the leave granted to Mr B Hickie, Collector of Customs.

The promotion of Mr W T Blewitt, Collector, Inland Customs, from the 2nd to the 1st grade, notified in Punjab Order No. 778, dated 12th Sept 1871, will take effect from the 6th June 1871, vice Mr W O Bell, appointed Depy Commr of Customs.

Mr J W Gardiner, Asst Commr, Simla, is posted to the Sub-division of Kasauli, vice Lt-Col J T Norgate, re-appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Syalkot.

Mr H B Beckett, Asst Commr, Mardan, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Peshawur during the absence on leave of Capt E L Ommanney This cancels Punjab Gazette Order No 1613, dated 22nd Sept 1871.

In continuation of Notifications Nos 4276 and 4444, of the 14th and 26th Sept, Mr J Herdon is appointed to officiate as a District Supt of Police on Rs 700, vice Maj Harris, with effect from the 16th Sept.

Consequent on the departure on leave of Capt M Millet on the afternoon of the 23rd Sept, the following appointments will have effect from that day:—

Mr. J Herdon to officiate as a District Supt of Police, 2nd grade, vice Capt Menzies.

Mr. E A Marshall to officiate as a District Supt of Police on Rs. 700.

Consequent on the return to duty of Capt E C O'B. Horsford, the following officers will cease to officiate in the grades specified opposite their names, with effect from the 29th Sept:—

Mr J Herdon in the 2nd grade.

Mr E A Marshall as a District Supt on Rs 700.

The following appointments will have effect from the 29th Sept.

Capt Horsford to officiate as a District Supt of Police, 2nd grade, vice Capt Menzies.

Mr J Herdon to officiate as a District Supt of Police, on Rs. 700, vice Maj Harris.

Mr. T A O'Connor, Offg District Supt of Police, on Hushiarpore, has obtained fifteen days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 5th Oct, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H W Jackson to officiate as District Supt of Police, Hushiarpore, during Mr. O'Connor's absence on leave.

His Grace the Secretary of State for India has granted a further extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate, to Mr W Ward, District Supt of Police.

Mr J McAndrew, District Supt of Police, is transferred from the Lahore to the Kangra District.

Mr. S. C. Holbrow to officiate as District Supt of Police, Lahore, as a temporary measure.

Mr. A. Hammond to carry on the duties of the Office of District Supt of Police, Perozepore, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr C Kirkham, Probationary Accountant, 4th grade, Office of Controller of P W Accts, is allowed leave, on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 14th Aug to 13th Sept 1871, without pay and without counting as service towards pension.

Mr. George Prussia, Accountant, 1st grade, Office of Comptroller of P W Accts, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 26th Sept. 1871.

Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, Asst Commr, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Dera Ghazi Khan to Mr. C. E. Gladstone, Asst Commr, on the afternoon of the 4th Oct. 1871.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

### REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from "at date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

| | Uniform New Scale. | Old Scale. Town. | Country. |
|---|---|---|---|
| One year, *in advance*..... | Rs. 42 | Rs. 52 | Rs. 72 |
| Half year ,, ..... | ,, 24 | ,, 28 | ,, 38 |
| Three months ,, ..... | ,, 14 | ,, 16 | ,, 21 |
| One Month ,, ..... | ,, 5 | ,, 6 | ,, 7-12 |

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

*Bombay Gazette* Office, September 1, 1871.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MACGREGOR—October 23rd, at Carslogie Hall, Middle Colaba, the wife of Dugald MacGregor, M. D., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUGHES—October 18th, at Ranegunge, Bengal, the wife of H. W. Hughes, Esq., C.E., of a daughter.

MCINTYRE—October 7th, at Purneah, the wife of Mr. N. McIntyre, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

RIDSDALE—October 14th, at 17, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of G. M. M. Ridsdale, Esq., B. P. of a daughter.

STEUART—October 12th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Major John Shaw Steuart, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

WATKINS—October 10th, at Peramboore, the wife of Mr. Uriel Watkins, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GREEN—WYLLY—October 12th, at the Church of the Epiphany, Cuttack, by the Rev. F. W. Robberds, M.A., Chaplain, William Robert Green, Bengal Police, to Mary Charlotte Jessie, daughter of the late Lieutenant A. M. Wylly, Bengal Cavalry.

MORE—MEPPEN—October 17th, at the London Mission Chapel, Benares, by the Rev. D. Hutton, Henry S. G. More, to Miss Christina Harriet Meppen.

DEATH.

SHOPLAND—At 36 Creek Row, Calcutta, Edwin Muir, the beloved child of Edwin R. Shopland, H. M. S. Czarewitch, aged 5 months.


# The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1871.


THE question whether, when once the land revenue of India has been permanently settled, payment of it should be made in money or in kind, is of no practical importance at the present moment, since the Government has in reality resolved that the boon of a fixed assessment in perpetuity shall not now be granted to those cultivators of the soil who do not already possess freehold estates. In the despatch of the 26th of May last, which we reprinted a fortnight ago from the *Gazette of India*, Lord Mayo and his colleagues lay down, with much frankness, the principle that the State must continue to keep a tight grasp on the occupiers of the land, lest, if it let them go, it might be compelled to ask something from "other "classes" of the community. "It cannot be "forgotten," they say, "that sacrifices of the "just rights of the State not only confer no real "benefit upon the country, but lead inevitably "to the imposition of burdens, which, under a "better system, would be unnecessary, upon "other classes of the community." In plain language, the assessments on the land must be everywhere increased, in order that townspeople who under Hindoo and Mussulman rule were invariably subjected to regular direct taxation, besides being required to offer irregular contributions to the Royal or Imperial Treasury, may pay for the protection they enjoy under the British Government nothing more than the percentage on a pinch of salt which is exacted from the poorest peasant.

Without expressly repudiating the doctrine that it is desirable to strengthen the interest of the cultivating class in the land they till by holding out to them the prospect of acquiring it some day as their own property, the Government of India effectually rivets the chains of both zemindar and ryot by decreeing that no settlements shall be perpetual until conditions have been fulfilled which can never be finally satisfied. The conditions insisted on by Sir Stafford Northcote, in the despatch (now set aside) of 23rd March 1867, were assuredly rigorous enough. The Conservative Secretary for India ruled that "no estate should be per-"manently settled in which the actual cultiva-"tion did not amount to at least 80 per cent. of "the cultivable area," and that "no permanent "settlement should be concluded for any "estate to which canal irrigation was, in the "opinion of the Governor General, likely to "be extended within the next twenty years and "the existing assets of which would thereby "be increased in the proportion of 20 per "cent." These regulations were strict enough to leave but a very small margin for the exercise of any Governor General's desire to extend the permanent settlement throughout India; but the Government of India has now added a third condition which is simply prohibitory of any such extension. We used to think that Sir George Wingate had touched the extreme limit of official rapacity, when, three years ago, he contended that the water from wells on the ryots' own lands should be treated as a mineral liable to the payment of a royalty to the State—a suggestion that was happily rejected by the local Government at the time, though, at our present rate of progress, it may perhaps be acted upon at the next change of administration—but we must now own that the Bengal tax-gatherers put the Bombay men to shame altogether.

Here is the latest theory of which the unfortunate occupiers of the soil are to be the victims. "It is admitted," says the Government of India, "that a permanent settlement ought not "to be made when we know that the annual "value of the land will, within a given period, "be greatly increased by the extension of irri-"gation, in providing which the occupant of "the land has borne no part. The grounds "for refusing a permanent settlement do "not appear to be less strong, when the "increase in the value of the land is brought "about, not by the construction of canals, *but "by the construction of railways or other public "works*, or by other causes independent of the "action of the occupant of the land." It is obvious that these "other causes" may go on operating for ever, and that therefore this condition is intended to debar the cultivator from getting absolute possession of the land now or at any future time. But consider the meaning of the clause relating to the advantages the land derives from the construction of railways or other public works. The money to construct these works is in the first instance taken chiefly from the occupants of the land; for the interest on railway capital in India is paid out of the public revenues, of which the agricultural class contribute a disproportionately large share. If increased profits result from the application to the land, by means of these public works, of what is called "the skill and capital of the State," it is, surely, at least equally true, that traders and manufacturers and the consuming classes generally of the community also derive great benefit from roads, railways, and navigable canals which bring within their reach at moderate prices the produce of the whole country. It would seem fair, therefore, that, if the growing prosperity of the country increase the expenditure of the State, both the consumers and the growers of produce, who divide among themselves the benefits of this prosperity, should share the cost of maintaining it. But no. The fiat has gone forth that only those natives of India shall be taxed who have no representatives to make a noise about their wrongs at the India Office, in the Legislative Councils, or at the meetings of Native Associations in the chief cities of this country. So, the land revenue will be raised in order that the ryots may have the satisfaction of paying for their railways a second time. Nor is this all. When the wretched occupiers have paid for the railways and other great public improvements twice over, they are told that these imperial works are useful enough no doubt, but that, to develope the resources of each village and field, it is necessary to construct an immense number of country roads in every district. An English landlord spends part of the rent he receives in making such roads through his estates; and the Indian tenant, who is accustomed to hear his rulers speak of themselves as landlords of the soil, and who knows that at all events he pays them a rent, which, now that prices are everywhere falling down to their old level, he feels to be very heavy, might naturally expect the State to spend a portion of their land revenue on similar works out here. But he is told that nothing of this sort can be done until, in addition to his land revenue (which he is informed is not a tax at all), he pays a further contribution (which is not to be a tax either, but only a local cess, raised for the purpose of improving his land and enabling Government to get a still higher rent out of it.)

The ryot may not be satisfied, because, poor fellow, he cannot read the convincing despatch in which the Duke of Argyll proves by the maxims of political economy—a name which in these days covers a multitude of sins—that it is a pure delusion to suppose the Indian cultivator is taxed at all. There are, however, some sceptics left who maintain that a tax does not cease to be, a tax because you call it a cess, and who ask how it happens that every new tax which harasses the official, professional, and trading classes, is declared to be unsuited to India merely because it is new, while the agricultural class is represented as perfectly content to pay both old and new taxes—the old land revenue and the new road and education cesses. So keen is the passion for plundering the ryot that Mr. Campbell lately found out it has been the practice in Bengal to make him liable to the income tax, an impost specially devised to strike the townspeople, and from which the peasant should have been exempt altogether. The Income Tax collectors, in this instance, showed an excess of zeal, but their conduct was in harmony with the spirit of all recent official utterances regarding the proper way of dealing with the land in India. The Viceroy of Egypt has gained an unenviable notoriety for the ingenious ways he discovers of screwing more revenue out of the poor tillers of the soil in his dominions; but, if he studied the despatches of the English rulers of India, he might, not perhaps learn any new mode of oppressing the most deserving class of his subjects, but at least be taught how to practise a policy of confiscation towards the cultivators while proclaiming, with perfect self-complacency, the goodness of his intentions and his earnest determination to do justice to all classes of the community.

NARRAIN RAO, son of Dinkur Rao Sawurdekur, whose formal adoption as son and heir to the late Rajah of Kolapore was fixed to take place yesterday, is described to us as "a nice little boy of 8½ years of age, who promises to afford good material for training." The diary of the late Rajah, edited by Captain West, is now in the press, and will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, & Co. before Christmas. The book will contain a coloured likeness of the Rajah.

IN the October number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, the Editor quotes the following passage from a letter recently received by him from Charles Lever:—

CHARLES LEVER ON SCOTT.

"The finest part of Scott's nature, to my thinking, was the grand heroic spirit, that trumpet-stop in his organ, which elevated even commonplace people, and stirred the heart of all that was high-spirited and generous among us. It was the antichristian to all our realism and Miss Braddonism, our detective police literature and watch-house romance. This was the tone I wanted to see praised and remembered, and I was sorry to see how little it was touched on. The very influence that a gentleman exerts on the society of a knot of inferiors was the sort of influence Scott brought to bear upon a whole nation. All felt that there was at least *one* there before whom nothing mean, or low, or shabby should be uttered."

THE Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following account of the way in which some French critics speak of the autumn manœuvres in England:—"There have not been many remarks made here upon your recent campaign. However, the Prince of Wales is reported to have put spurs to his steed and not to have drawn rein, when pursued by General Staveley, until he reached the Adelphi Theatre, where his Royal Highness had probably engaged a box for the evening. Some papers showed a little temper when they learned that the representatives of the French army appeared on friendly terms with the Prussian officers, and wrote really as if a good opportunity had been thrown away of slitting Von Blumenthal's nose. A writer in the *Presse*, without pretending to have been present, gives a sketch of the manœuvres, lugging into his account of the military operations an overdose of politics, and attempting to persuade us that now France has been weakened, dismembered, and humiliated, England is no longer sheltered from the attacks of the barbarians. Charles Martel certainly saved us from the Turks, but since then I think we have had more to dread from our protectors than from any other nation, not excepting Spain. M. Aime Dollfus terminates his remarks with these reflections:—

France having been defeated by Prussia in the space of eight months, England, once the enemy landed, would not be able to resist three days! The little army of Aldershot would therefore do well to practise a system of new and less onerous capitulations, and, above all, how to fall back in good order. It is thus, alas! that all fighting with Germany must finish, until armies more numerous and better drilled than hers can be assembled, and better guns and generals procured. . . . . England to-day is menaced by two dangers equally serious—invasion on the part of Germany and a revolution. The National Guard which the English are now organizing under the name of the militia will be an active element, the most solid wedge, that will be driven into their economical system. This is the only real step which our neighbours have taken up to the present towards the enfranchisement of the labouring classes, the liberation of Ireland, and the triumph of Fenianism.

With the description of this wonderful wedge M. Aime Dollfus closes his epistle, evidently charmed with our indifferent prospects and the way in which the Government is hurrying on the final catastrophe, but rather confused in his own ideas."

THE new Opera Company has arrived in Calcutta, and is already at work preparing for the coming season.

THE Political Agent at Bhamo has succeeded in making arrangements for the visit of two Panthay officers to Bhamo, from whence they will probably proceed to Mandalay.

THE *Punjabi Akhbar* of the 9th September has a long article on the visits of the natives of India to England for the purpose of completing their education. The writer is glad to find that natives are becoming more and more enterprising, and that while formerly the mercantile class among them alone undertook voyages to England, numbers of young men now go there year by year to prosecute their studies, almost all of whom, whether they be candidates for the civil or medical service, or study for the bar, not only pass successful examinations and obtain high marks, but sometimes leave their European competitors behind.

WE (*Madras Times*) have received a copy of a correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the representatives of several telegraph lines bent on amalgamation. This correspondence has been going on for the last two years. The object of it is to get certain concessions from the Home Government in favour of the sub-marine cable by way of the Red Sea. The shareholders require, among other things, that the words "Viâ Red Sea" be sent free of charge. Permission is also wanted to suspend the company's tariff and message forms in all Government offices in India. Also an equitable distribution of Government official messages is required. They also want a guarantee that the Government will not enter into unfair competition with the proposed line, either by a large reduction of its Persian Gulf rates, or by affording "Progress." But while joint stock human financial or other assistance to the Turkish, Persian, or other lines. The Duke of Argyll was not able to agree to several of these requests, especially to the pledge required as to the route by which messages are to be sent, and making the best bargain he could with any other lines.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says—"Some of the evidence given by Marshal MacMahon before the Committee of the National Assembly charged to examine into the way the recent war was conducted has leeked out, and the Marshal will lose none of his popularity in France or elsewhere by boldly assuming responsibility instead of trying to shuffle faults on to the shoulders of others. The Duke of Magenta entirely exonerates the Emperor from all blame. He stated that it was Prince Napoleon who proposed at Chalons that General Trochu should be named Governor of Paris, as his popularity would quell any popular movement excited by the Opposition. The Emperor hesitated, but the Marshal advised him to make the appointment. The Emperor was opposed to the Paris Mobiles being marched to the capital, but Trochu insisted; his Majesty yielded, and the General took his departure protesting fidelity. The Marshal was appointed to the command of the Army of Chalons, but was under the orders of Marshal Bazaine, who commanded-in-chief. From that time the Emperor ceased to give any orders relative to the army, and the Duke of Magenta was left entirely to himself. He intended to fall back on Paris, not thinking himself in a condition to meet an enemy more numerous than himself. He took the road to Rheims, and it was at that town that he received a despatch from Bazaine announcing the battle of Rezonville, in which fight he claimed for the French the honour of remaining masters of the field of battle. Bazaine proposed to fall back upon the centre of France, passing by Montmedy and Sedan; at the same time the War Minister, Count Palikao, wrote to MacMahon to form a junction with Bazaine, and these facts determined him to modify his plans and march northwards. The final disaster at Sedan is laid to the charge of General Whimpffen, who suddenly claimed the command of the army after the Marshal was wounded. MacMahon, who has a high idea of the military talents of General Ducrot, had handed over the command to that officer, who was acquainted with the exact position of the troops. However, Whimpffen thought things looked well, and insisted on his seniority; he assumed the direction of the battle without knowing where his divisions were, and, instead of retreating by Mezières, he allowed himself to be driven pell-mell into Sedan. Once in Sedan, the Marshal's opinion is that there was nothing to be done but to surrender."

### MILITARY ITEMS.

IN future the committees for inspecting and casting horses unfit for further service are to assemble on the 15th of January annually, but in the case of batteries moving in course of relief, the committees must assemble before the march begins. The cast horses, however, will remain with the batteries until their arrival at their destination, and will then be immediately sold.—*Englishman.*

A MEMORIAL to the Secretary of State for India from the officers of the Indian Military Service is in process of signature at the present moment, and we believe that a better time could not be selected for urging the claims of those who have so patiently borne the difficulties which the amalgamation of the Local and Queen's Army have brought upon them. It urges a higher rate of pension for retiring officers, who have seen twenty-one years service—a pension that would permit of their living just outside the bar of penury and want. We trust that these officers' prayer will be heard, as we do not know of any case more urgent than theirs.—*Deccan Herald.*

### THE BOMBAY PIER COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Progress" of the *Times of India* dislikes physic—my physic—it is as gall to his palate. But he should remember that he is the victim of a dangerous distemper known as *Joint Stock Rabies*, and that he cannot be permitted to go about unwatched and unphysiced while he continues dangerous to society. While the physic is bitter and nauseous in the mouth the patient cannot be expected to feel grateful to his physician; hence the vituperation of "Progress" thus showered upon "Z" after swallowing the second dose.

"Tremble thou wretch:
Thou hast within thee undivulged crimes,
Unwhipped of justice."

But the gratitude of "Progress" will rush out in a full stream when his ideations are dispelled. Let me assure him that his cure is certain, in spite of the unpromising appearances indicated by his present struggles and facial contortions.

Now to consider some of the prominent manifestations of the malady of "Progress." He condemns in sweeping censure the public work operations of Government, such as the Prongs Light-house, the Apollo Bunder, and the Hog Island Hydraulic Lift, and he contends that works which can be undertaken by public enterprise had better be let alone by Government. Government in these instances means the Public Works Department. It is inferred, therefore, that it is impossible to build docks or piers in Bombay except they are executed by "Progress and Co." I am not a defender of Mr. Ormiston, but I say advisedly that the insinuation of "Progress" is pathognomonic of *Joint Stock Rabies*. Is it true that if docks or piers are to be executed for the Bombay Harbour Trust that the Public Works Department will be the agency for their execution? Ingenuous "Progress," do you indeed believe that no marine works can be successfully executed unless you provide the secretaries and engineers?

Another manifestation of the malady of "Progress" is well seen in the phrenzied eloquence in which he contrasts the virtues of joint stockery with the vices of Government. And again in the outburst about the superiority of piers over docks. The further the Colaba pier recedes from his view and the more surely it eludes his grasp the more convulsively does he scream "Piers, Piers, Piers, Jetties, Jetties, Jetties." Does "Progress" not know that, if joint stockery, or joint knavery, were to become rampant to-morrow, that promoters, directors, engineers, and a lot of other 'Progresses' would be found ready to prove the pre-eminent advantages of docks over piers? There is no lack of curiosities of this kind in that "public enterprise" of which "Progress" is so enamoured. Bombay requires proof of the character and quality of the accommodation that should be provided for the harbour commerce, and not the bold utterances of one who objects to docks in a tropical country when he knows nothing about public health in the tropics, nothing about the harbour of Bombay, nothing in short about the important question upon the horns of which he has rushed with all the fearlessness of unsurpassed ignorance. Docks in a harbour with a tidal rise and fall of fourteen feet, and docks within the tropics: these are the lions in the way of a writer who discourses upon subjects very alien to his education and experience with the plan of a pier scheme in his pocket. I might write till Doomsday to convince such an one of the usefulness of any public work that was not a pier or a jetty, and I would not—could not—succeed. It is the very essence of joint stockery to carry foregone conclusions to their legitimate termination. I will give some examples presently. Meanwhile I say, on this second manifestation of the malady of "Progress," that too much virtue and too much self-sufficiency are well-marked symptoms of his disease. He asks the public to believe too much about his "public enterprise," and the public refuse to believe anything; therefore "Progress" is scandalized and becomes insane, with a tendency to bite and drive *nails* into the individuals who refuse to accept his *shares*. What the mature pustule is to small-pox, that is the delusion of self-sufficiency to joint-stockery. When this self-sufficiency is complete the rabies is fairly established. Of course the public quite understand that people afflicted with joint stock rabies do not contend for a bare idea, and it is this which renders it specially unsafe to entrust such sufferers with the money savings of the public.

"Progress" desires that "public enterprize" shall be once more established in our midst, and he wishes to see Government retire from the scene of public works. I might enquire the reason of this, and ask whether it is because "Progress" has come among us? If the joint stock law was so altered that it was made incumbent upon our magistrates publicly to whip offending promoters, directors, and secretaries of "public enterprize" companies, I would have no objection to offer to the suggestion of "Progress." But while joint stock human nature and joint stock law retain their existing defects, I would rather see all so-called "public enterprize" annihilated than the savings of the public entrusted to self-chosen men without legal responsibilities. While the poor and the ignorant are at the mercy of the rich and the educated, it can never be for the public good to encourage the formation of public companies. We have had our fill of "public enterprize" in Bombay and have partaken so largely of the feast that loathing has followed. And why has loathing followed? Because the repast has proved indigestible. I could recount my extensive experience of the horrors which "public enterprize" has provoked in Bombay if that were necessary. But I remember that I am writing for a public who require no assistance from my pen to quicken their memory about the occurrences of the past. And as to "Progress," his instincts have placed him beyond the reach of instruction. His work is to blow the trumpet of "enterprise," to extol the beneficence of joint stockery, and to crush to atoms if he can every opponent of his patriotic intentions. As public writers, "Progress" and "Z" have amused, if they have not disgusted, the readers of their letters in the discussion about the "Bombay Pier Company": instruction has certainly been conveyed by no part of the correspondence. But sorrowful as this may be, I will ask "Progress" himself to say on which side he thinks the public sympathies are enlisted? No bad test I trow.

"Progress" has made public property of Captain Henry by press-gauging him into the service of the "Bombay Pier Company." When did Captain Henry give "his unqualified approval" of the Pier scheme? and when did he approve of it being executed in the way and on the site proposed? I entertain the highest respect for Captain Henry as a public man and a thorough practical sailor, and unhesitatingly assert that it required the most unblushing assurance to associate his name with the pier on which "Progress" thinks he is seated and from the profits of which he hopes to draw large dividends. It would be quite as honest on the part of "Progress" to issue the prospectus of a pier scheme at the South West Prongs and declare that Captain Henry gave his "unqualified approval" to its execution. I know "Progress" will say that he only quoted Captain Henry as an advocate "of deep-water piers," but the association of his name in connection with the pier of "Progress" and in the way in which it has been used is calculated to mislead. "Progress" was commenting on my assertion that I could find no disinterested practical man in Bombay who "approved of *the* pier"—the pier of "Progress"—when he immediately instances Captain Henry as an advocate of deep-water piers; therefore Captain Henry must be an advocate of the pier of "Progress." "Progress" is welcome to the logical conclusion to be drawn from his inference

It is upon evidence of this kind that "Progress" charges me with a suppression of truth and the heinous crime of hoodwinking that "conscience" you spoke of just now. I wonder whether public company mongers have a conscience at all, much less a conscience that can be "hood-winked!" "Progress" threatens me with the law of libel, as did his confrere, "One who has applied for Shares." An exhaustive trial for libel in which an imaginary Joint Stock Company was the plaintiff would be a public benefit. It would also have been well for Bombay if one such trial could have been forced on in the early days of speculation in this city. The surrender of one victim might have averted general, moral, and financial ruin. To "Progress" I would say—You are very sick now, but cured you shall be, in spite of yourself.

Z.

### DR. W. G. HUNTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday, an article appeared criticising unfavourably Dr. Hunter's career as Chief of the Grant Medical College and Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. The article contained certain statements which, speaking on behalf of myself and the great majority of my colleagues, I distinctly assert are entirely at variance with fact. It is not the case that a "lamentable want of harmony notoriously prevailed among the body of Professors during the period of Dr. Hunter's Presidentship," and it is also not the case "that concord and fraternity were rare virtues in the College." You have evidently been completely misinformed on the matter.

Dr. Hunter's conduct with reference to the Medical and Physical Society was entirely necessitated by the course which that Society thought fit to adopt. His conduct received the complete support of the great majority of his colleagues in the hospital, and was finally and tacitly acknowledged by some of the most influential members of the Society to be the only course which the Chief of the College and Hospital could under the circumstances have taken. So completely was this the case, that, a short time before Dr. Hunter's departure, a proposal was made to him by the members referred to offering to place the restoration of the Society to its old footing, and its general reorganization, entirely in his hands. Want of time alone prevented this reorganization being effected before his departure.

From our position in the College and Hospital, I and my colleagues are debarred from commenting on the strictures in support of which you have put forward these statements. We, however, do not regret this, seeing that, when unfounded and *ex parte* statements like those just referred to are made the principal support of such strictures, it would be superfluous to say anything in their contradiction.—Yours, &c.

I. B. LYON,
Prof. of Chemistry, Grant Med. College.

October, 22nd.

*** Dr. Lyon is quite competent to speak for himself, but not quite so competent to speak for the majority of the Professors. He is entitled to his own opinion, however, about the "notorious harmony" that he wishes us to suppose prevailed in the Grant College during Dr. Hunter's presidentship.

"Dr. Hunter's conduct with reference to the Medical and Physical Society" has not been explained by Dr. Lyon. So far from Dr. Lyon having proved that Dr. Hunter's conduct "was entirely necessitated by the course which the Society thought fit to adopt"—it is granted that this was so, in what other way has Dr. Hunter availed himself of the rare opportunities which the wards of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital afforded him of contributing to medical literature? It may reasonably be supposed that, vexed with the Medical and Phys

## COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

APPENDED is a statement of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports, during the month of September 1871 :—

| Quantity. | Value. | By what Ship. | To what Port. |
|---|---|---|---|
| lbs. | Rs. | | |
| 2,251,476 | 6,13,206 | Steamer Walamo* ..... | Liverpool. |
| 779,806 | 2,29,140 | Do. Columbiana..... | „ |
| 474,768 | 85,620 | Do. Golconda ..... | „ |
| 547,332 | 1,45,930 | Do. Surat ..... | „ |
| 78,400 | 24,500 | Whittington ..... | London. |
| 1,905,395 | 3,87,672 | Steamer Indus ..... | Liverpool. |
| 4,312 | 1,100 | Do. Surat..... | Genoa. |
| * 19,609 | 5,250 | Do. Indus ..... | „ |
| 28,928 | 8,820 | Do. Columbian a | Havre. |
| 196,000 | 50,000 | Do. Walamo* ..... | „ |
| 156,800 | 49,000 | Do. Indus..... | Trieste. |
| 45,648 | 21,000 | Do. Orissa b | Hongkong. |
| 284,872 | 74,900 | Do. Travancore ... | „ |
| 351,400 | 85,900 | Do. Avoca ..... | „ |
| 9,464 | 2,800 | Do. Surat..... | Suez. |
| 196 | 50 | Do. Indus ..... | „ |
| 6,707,204 or Candies 8,555 ⅞ | 17,85,588 | Total. | |

Port clearance granted on the—
a 23th August 1871.
b 29th August 1871.

* Via Suez Canal.

## MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE RECENT COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

THE Marine Court of Enquiry, consisting of John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and Captain John Dixon, Lloyds' Surveyor, re-assembled on Saturday in the Fort Police Court, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the collision which took place in Bombay Harbour on the morning of the 13th inst., between the steamer Satara and the bugalow Durger Salamed Savoy.

Mr. Hearn appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government; Mr. Manisty (of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher) appeared for the captain of the Satara; and Mr. Jefferson (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) for the owner of the bugalow.

Four native witnesses were examined, but we give below the evidence of the principal witness.

Joonus Dossa affirmed, and examined by Mr. Hearn—I was the nakoda of the bugalow Durger Salamed Savoy. We Bombay bound to Cutch Bunder about nine days ago. I had four passengers, two men and two women. We had a cargo of sundries, rice, sugar, &c. We left Bombay at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. We were going out of harbour mooring with the tide. I was awake at 3 o'clock: four of the crew were awake. I was keeping a sharp look-out. One Allah Ditta was on the look-out. He was at the stern. There was a light on the mizen mast. It was a small lantern. There was a small light at the compass, and when we saw the steamer coming we increased the light. The look-out man reported a steamer, and I got up and saw her. When I first saw her, she appeared to be a long distance off. I held up a saucer holding a light. The saucer had a lighted cloth in it. The flame appeared very large. I called out to the steamer to go to the right. I waved the light at the same time. All the others called out to the steamer. I saw the light at the mast-head burning at this time. The steamer did not alter her course, but came straight towards us. I continued waving the light till the steamer struck. I then threw the light away, and went up the mast and got on to the steamer. Our boat went down immediately and she disappeared immediately. I got on board the steamer. One man followed me on board. The others went into the water. I spoke to the captain of the steamer, and boats were lowered, and men were picked up. They were all picked up, except a Bunyan woman, who was bound for Cutch. The two lights I have spoken of were the only ones shewn. The sail was up, but it was not drawing as there was no wind. The stern of our boat was pointing across the steamer. The steamer struck us near the stern. I saw the steamer thirty-six minutes before she struck. I was waving the light all this time, and shouting at the same time. There was so little wind, that I could not get out of the way.

By Mr. Manisty—I was sleeping between 7 and 8 o'clock. I awoke between 11 and 12 o'clock. I sat up from that time till the steamer was seen. I am quite sure I spoke the truth. It was 3 o'clock when the steamer struck us. I was looking out all the time I was awake. It is my duty to watch the look-out. It is my duty to see the watch relieved, but it is no part of my duty to remain awake. I had been hard at work all day before starting in getting ready for sea. I had been on shore before we started. I had nothing to drink. I never drank in my life. I saw the light hoisted up to the mast-head. It was hoisted when we first saw the steamer. Two men were engaged in hoisting the light. I gave the order to hoist the light. Ahmed came aft and lighted the lantern at the compass. It was lighted upon the mizen mast. It is a small mast. The mizen mast was not hoisted. The light was hoisted with the mizen halliard. The halliard was not bent to the mizen yard. It was a square lantern. It was a common bazaar lantern. I bought it for five annas. It was made of glass and tin. [Note.—The witness here twisted the wick in the oil, but the oil was all loose on the surface as if it was in a tumbler. I was lying down when the steamer was reported. As I got up I called out to the steamer to go to leeward, or to keep away, and as they came closer, I called out louder. I lifted up the saucer with the light when the steamer was close by. I took some cotton and rags and a torch like a rope, and then dipped it into the saucer and lighted it from the saucer light. It took a few minutes to light, and then the ship came down upon us as I was waving the light.

By Mr. Jefferson—When I first saw the steamer she was not within hail. I commenced to prepare the light when I first saw the steamer. Ahmed and Alloo hoisted the light. I prepared a second light, thinking that the first light could not be seen. When I first shewed the second light, the steamer was about four hundred yards off. I did not see any one or hear any one on board the steamer before she struck. All the crew were on deck. All the men cried out to the steamer for nearly half an hour. The steamer did not appear to take any notice of it. About ten minutes elapsed between the time we hoisted the first light and shewed the second.

By the Court—I am not required to show our lantern at the Custom House when we clear out. I received no regulations from the Custom House with regard to the light.

The Court adjourned till Tuesday the 31st instant, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of considering their report to be made to Government.

## CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

MR. HORMUSJEE BAPOOJEE VICCAJEE, Assistant Municipal Commissioner, appeared last month before the Senior Magistrate, and laid an information against one Sallay Mahomed, who was employed as a receiver for collecting municipal bills, whom he charged with criminal misappropriation, in respect of Rs. 1,045-12-8.

Mr. Hormusjee Bapoojee Viccajee said—I am Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes. I know one Sallay Mahomed. He was employed as a receiver for collecting municipal bills for rates and taxes. He used to attend the office to pay in his collections every week on Wednesday. He last paid in his collection on Wednesday the 23rd August last. Since then he ought to have called at the office again on Wednesday last, the 30th August 1871, but he did not do so. He sent by the sepoy employed under him a portion of the bills issued to him for recovery, saying that he would follow with the collection. On examining these bills I find that bills amounting to about Rs. 1,045-12-8 are deficient. I sent over my clerk to get from him the bills which are wanting, and to bring the said Sallay Mahomed, whom I now accuse, over to my office with him. Sallay Mahomed has not yet accounted for the deficiency, nor is he to be found at his house or anywhere else, although search has been made for him. From information which I have received, I have reason to believe that the amount of the deficiency has been misappropriated by him, and that he has absconded. I therefore pray that a warrant may be issued for the apprehension of the said Sallay Mahomed, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for. The prisoner was apprehended on Saturday, and was placed before the magistrate on a charge of criminal misappropriation. He was remanded to jail.

## MHOW GYMKHANA RACES.

THE final meeting of the Mhow Gymkhana took place on the 19th inst., when four races came off, the result of which is shown below :—

THE WHIM.—Rs. 60 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 10 each. For all Arabs—10-7 each. Galloways allowed 10 lbs. Gymkhana winners, 7 lbs. extra; other winners lst.—not accumulative. Half a mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Drew's ..... | g a h | Honeysuckle* ..... | 1 |
| Col Fitzwygram's ..... | br g | Von Moltke* ..... | 1 |
| Mr Bensell's ..... | g a h | First Flight..... | 2 |

* Dead heat.

PONY RACE.—Rs. 40 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 10 each. For all ponies. 13 hands 2 inches to carry 11 st.; 8 lbs. allowed for every inch under. Winners once, 7 lbs. extra; twice or more, 10 lbs. extra. Half a mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Col Fitzwygram's ..... | b a h | Gimcrack ..... | 1 |
| Mr Healy's ..... | g a p | Scarecrow ..... | 2 |
| Mr Byrne's ..... | p l p | Black Hawk ..... | 3 |
| Mr Zimber's ..... | | | |

Won by a length.

THE DRAWING-ROOM STAKES.—Rs. 60 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 10 each. For all horses. Arabs, 10-7; C. B., 14-7; Aus., 12-7. Gymkhana winners, 1 st.—not accumulative. The winner of The Whim carries 7 lbs. in addition to all other penalties. Round the course.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Col Fitzwygram's ..... | b a h | Antalo ..... | 1 |
| Mr Healy's ..... | c h a | Viscount ..... | 2 |
| Mr Byrne's ..... | g a h | Honeysuckle ..... | 3 |
| Mr Bensell's ..... | b a h | Redwing ..... | 0 |
| Capt Pearson's ..... | b a h | Abdard ..... | 0 |
| Mr White's ..... | g a h | Hindoo ..... | 0 |
| Mr Fowler's ..... | g a h | Snapdragon ..... | 0 |

Won by half a length.

PONY RACE.—For all ponies the property of non-commissioned officers and men of the Garrison, and to be ridden by the same. Winners once to give 20 yds. start; twice, 30 yds; three times, 40 yds. 1st prize Rs. 20, 2nd Rs. 10, 3rd Rs. 5. Entrance Rs. 1, to go to the winner. Half a mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tpt-Major Byres' ..... | Trumpeter ..... 1 |
| P M Sergt Smith's ..... | Leibenwicher ..... 2 |
| Corpl Hoare's ..... | King of Prussia.. 3 |
| Sergt-Major Aston's ..... | Lord Paget..... 0 |
| P M Instone's ..... | The Mouse ..... 0 |
| Sergt Burrow's ..... | Little Paddy..... 0 |
| Pte McGann's ..... | Bodkin..... 0 |

Won by six lengths; one length between 2nd and 3rd.

## INDIAN ITEMS.

THE thieves in Bangalore are becoming rather bold. A few days ago they walked into the stables of an officer of the 16th Lancers and took out a mare and foal. —*Madras Times.*

ABSCONDING OF A RAILWAY EMPLOYE.—We learn that an East Indian young man, named F. Chatterton, who was employed as a clerk in the Traffic Department of the Madras Railway Company, has disappeared from Madras, and that a large sum of money, with which he had to do, has to be accounted for.—*Ibid.*

DR. W. WALKER, the Superintendent of the Government Press, leaves for India next month, we hear. As Dr. Clarke however will retire about the time that Dr. Walker arrives, the latter will be appointed Inspector General of Prisons, and Captain Dodd will in consequence be appointed permanently to the Press.—*Delhi Gazette.*

WE regret to hear that Mr. W. Johnston's health is such as to prevent his return to India when his leave expires. It is very likely that he will have to retire from the service. We suppose Mr. Macnaghten will be appointed permanently as Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Excise and Stamps.—*Ibid.*

WE hear that the Secretary of State, in a recent despatch addressed to the Bombay Government, has requested to be furnished with information regarding the large increase in the amount of steam postage due to Her Majesty's Government.—*Indian Daily News.*

LOCUSTS ON THE HOOGHLY.—We omitted to mention, during the last week, that on Wednesday last, the 11th instant, between 1 and 2 o'clock P.M., there was a flight of locusts on the river, about nine or ten feet above the level of the water, extending from the Baghbazaar Ghaut to Burranagore. The course of the flight was from the south to the north. The insects were rather larger in size than ordinary locusts.—*Id.*

THE OUT-TURN OF OPIUM.—From a report on the opium operations in 1870-71, it appears that the whole out-turn of opium in that year was 62,408 maunds in Behar, and 36,716 maunds in the Benares agency, and of the provision opium, the quantity manufactured was 32,906 chests. The general result in the Behar agency has been an increase in the area of land cultivated, and consequently an increase in the amount of produce.—*Id.*

GENERAL DUTY is certainly a comprehensive term, but, when applied to a Lieutenant-Colonel, we should hardly have thought that it included editing a journal. Our Lucknow contemporary, however, says:—"Lieutenant-Colonel J. Baillie, of the Staff Corps, has been appointed to do general duty at Simla, 'as a special case.' We understand that the *special case* is to edit the new United Service Institution's Journal, and also to act as Secretary, Major Macgregor having been obliged to give up the duties of the post in consequence of his departure from Simla."—*Englishman.*

A CURIOUS BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE CASE was lately decided in Ceylon. One Sakkrawattege Anthony Fernando sued Sakkrawattege Jokim Fernando for £25, as damages for having refused to marry his daughter, then under age, to the plaintiff, after it had been agreed by and between them. The defendant pleaded justification on the ground of the immorality of the plaintiff, and that one Luus Fernando, who had been living with the plaintiff as his wife, had protested against the marriage, when all the parties were before the Reverend P. Dirkze, their priest. The Sessions Judge awarded the plaintiff five pounds as damages, but the Chief Justice, Sir J. Creasy, on appeal, set aside that judgment, and non-suited the plaintiff with costs, on the grounds that the father was justified in refusing to give his daughter to a person of known bad character. He further added :—"Actions against a father for breach of a promise to give the daughter in marriage would induce great abuses if the plaintiff could enforce damages against the parent, however reasonably reluctant the daughter might be, and thus make it to the father's pecuniary interest to exercise the paternal authority harshly or tyrannically."

## ABDOOLA.

THE police authorities are busily engaged in trying to discover something about Abdullah. In addition to the Abdullah in custody, another altogether different has just been obtained. We trust this will be carefully followed up, and that every possible step will be taken to thoroughly test each item of the information which the police is now receiving.—*Englishman.*

THE following letters appear in the correspondence columns of the *Indian Daily News* :—

With reference to your notice in the *Daily News* of the 12th instant that "the execution of Abdullah the assassin has been postponed for a few days," I beg to intimate that Baboo Tribhanga Mookerjea gave notice to the Magistrate of Arrah on the morning of the 11th that an acquaintance of Abdullah has been found out; and if his execution be postponed, and an investigation instituted, his antecedents can most probably be traced out. The magistrate, Mr. D'Oyly, approved of the suggestion of Mookerjea Baboo, and took the deposition of Peerbux, the assassin's acquaintance, and sent him down to Calcutta. Peerbux knows Abdullah for the last seven or eight years in Calcutta as a seller of shawls, &c., in Coolloottollah.—Yours, &c., FACT.

SIR,—I believe a clue has at last been obtained, relating to the antecedents of the murderer Abdullah. I can state upon unquestionable authority that a native of Patna has lately recognized the assassin by his photograph, and has made a statement before the magistrate at Agra, identifying Abdullah as a Moulvie of Patna, and as having been implicated in some Wahabee plot about three years ago.

This may lead to further discoveries, although very likely some fanatic conspiracy, which, if not nipped in the bud, may give the Government some trouble. The man ought to be brought down to Calcutta, and the original shown to him, for a great deal of valuable information may be obtained from him. And if this man's statement proves true, the detectives will no longer, I trust, be at fault in tracing the scoundrels who instigated this wretch to the diabolical deed which has sealed his doom.

It may be that a telegram from Agra has been the cause of his execution being deferred; and if so, a matter of such public interest and importance should not be kept confined to Government officials alone. The public at large should be allowed to share in all fresh news respecting this man.—Yours, &c., CREDENDA.

## THE SIR DONALD McLEOD MEMORIAL.

WE (*Indian Public Opinion*) have much pleasure in complying with General Abbott's request to publish the following information regarding "The Sir Donald McLeod Memorial," of which he is the Honorary Secretary :—

"The Committee for 'The Sir Donald McLeod Memorial' has the pleasure to inform subscribers that the wishes of Sir Donald having been ascertained, it is determined that the memorial shall take the form of a yearly (gold) medal and purse, to the value of the interest accruing, to be given to the individual who may pass the best examination in Oriental classics combined with a competent knowledge of English. It will not be confined to any one institution, but may be competed for by scholars of any institution in the Punjab.

"The medal will bear on one side a profile of Sir Donald, and on the reverse a wreath with inscription denoting the object.

"Sir Donald is also sitting for his portrait to Leathal, of Regent-street, for the Lawrence Hall."

The subscriptions realized up to date amount to Rs. 6,411-4-0, not realized Rs. 296-0-0.

## THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

WE (*Eastern Budget*) have received the following interesting letter from a correspondent at Teheran, dated 7th August :—"At Mesched, the capital of the province of Khorassan—a town of 120,000 inhabitants—80,000 people have perished of disease and hunger, 20,000 have fled, and the remainder have for the most part been seized and carried away into slavery by the numerous Turcoman and Afghan hordes who are perambulating the country. There are neither enough men nor cattle left for cultivating the fields, and this once flourishing province is now a wilderness. In other parts of the country the harvest, notwithstanding the drought, has on the whole turned out pretty good; but the price of provisions is enormous, and much higher than last year, when there was still a quantity of food in store from former years. The chief cause of the evil is that the monopoly of the sale of corn is in the hands of the *grandees*; yet the Government makes no attempt to disturb this monopoly, and carries its extraordinary indifference so far as even to refuse the offers of assistance made by Russia and the Government of British India. Such conduct can only have one result, and it is more than probable that when the winter comes, and this year's scanty stock of food is consumed, the starving people will revenge themselves on their selfish rulers by acts of pillage and murder. Already there have been some small outbreaks in various provinces. In Schiraz there has been an insurrection against the governor, Prince Yenim-ed-Dacle, one of the Shah's sons, and the insurgents loudly demanded, with arms in their hands, his instant dismissal. In Tabriz a similar insurrection has taken place against the Crown Prince, Muzaffir-ed-Din Mirza, and two parties have been formed, one demanding a Russian occupation of the province of Adherbijan, and the other the removal of the Crown Prince and the appointment of Prince Abbas Mirza, brother to the Shah, in his place. Abbas Mirza has for the last twenty years been in exile at Bagdad, and although the Shah has pardoned him and permitted him to return to Teheran, he has not taken advantage of the permission, fearing to be poisoned. Should he now return as Governor of Tabriz, he would probably prove a dangerous rival to the Shah, with whom he formerly competed for the Persian throne. Under these circumstances, the Emperor of Russia invited the Shah to an interview at Tiflis; but there was a difficulty in arranging the preliminaries, and the interview did not take place. Meanwhile, the Shah went on his usual hunting excursions, leaving behind him an unpopular regent, a detested Government, and a mutinous army. The general discontent increased during his absence, and when the news arrived that he was about to return, several thousands of people assembled, with their heads covered with dust and ashes, before the gate of the palace, uttering seditious cries and loading his name with abusive epithets. This so alarmed the Shah that, instead of coming back to his capital, he withdrew to his country seat in the vicinity. The mob was dispersed by the troops, and a decree was posted up in the streets ordering bread to be sold at a fixed price; but this only increased the popular indignation, as there was no bread to be had. The Shah then ordered the Vizier of the town to be put in irons, tied to a donkey's tail, and dragged bare-headed and bare-footed through the bazaar at midday. After this sentence had been executed, the head baker and several of his subordinates were burnt to death in their own ovens. These executions appeased the people for the time, but they are still without food, and we are in momentary expectation of another riot. The intelligence has just arrived here that the greater part of the town of Tabriz, which is already devastated by the cholera, has been destroyed by an inundation."

## THE FAMINE IN ISPAHAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—May I request the favour of your publishing the accompanying letter from the Rev. R. Bruce, giving an account of the state of the famine in and around Ispahan in the early part of last month, and of the relief measures adopted by the local Committee.

I would draw special attention to the following points in the letter.

(1.) That at the date when Mr. Bruce wrote, and for a fortnight before, "the people in the town of Ispahan were beginning to die fast of starvation."

(2.) That matters were then "far worse than in January last," and that they "must in all probability grow worse every month *till June next*."

(3.) That with the utmost care in the distribution of the funds, and selecting only the worst cases for relief, a sum of 10,000 krauns (5,000 rupees) *per month* will not suffice to keep all the poor of Ispahan and its neighbouring towns from starvation.

(4.) That a local relief committee has been organized, consisting of Mr. Bruce, Mr. Aganoor (the British Agent), and Captain Smith of the Telegraph Department, and in this absence, Mr. Hoeltzer; that minute inquiries have been made by the Committee as to the actual numbers and condition of the more destitute classes, and a regular system of relief set in operation. For details I must refer to the letter.

(5.) To the above I may add that Sir C. Alison's last telegram published in the *Englishman* a fortnight ago, and the accounts received from the Persian Gulf, show that in Teheran, Yezd, and Bushire, deaths from starvation are of common occurrence, and distress on the increase.

The Committee here have now received altogether a little over Rs. 30,000, of which Rs. 8,000 have been sent to the Ispahan Committee, and Rs. 12,400 to Sir C. Alison, leaving only Rs. 15,000 in hand to meet future demands. Against this we have the requirements of Ispahan, estimated at Rs. 5,000 per month for eight months; of Teheran, Yezd, Bushire, and the town of Fars. The Committee would therefore once more ask for further help. The need is pressing; numbers are at this moment dying of starvation, and the mortality must increase as winter and spring advance.

No help is to be expected from the Persian Government. As far as any action on its part is concerned, the people are likely to be "left to hunger and die." If help is to come at all, it must come from without. The response to the first appeal of the Committee has been liberal, but we would yet fain hope that there are not a few who could still contribute largely, without in any way trenching on the claims of local distress. To such, and specially to the wealthier members of the Mahomedan community, whose co-religionists in Persia benefit much more than any other class by the relief sent, we would commend a perusal of Mr. Bruce's letter, and hope they will yet come forward and replenish our now nearly exhausted funds.

F. HAIG, LIEUT.-COLONEL.

18th October 1871.

JULFA, ISPAHAN, PERSIA, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

MY DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the other members of the General Relief Committee for Ispahan and myself, I have to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of your letter of 15th July. Also of the letter of same date to Mr. Aganoor, enclosing draft for 5,000 krauns, (Rs. 2,000) and also of your telegram to Mr. Aganoor, of 9th September, conveying to us the intelligence that you had remitted to Mr. Alison 28,500 krauns and to Meer Mahomed Hussin the sum of 9,200 krauns for the relief of the poor in Yezd.

On receipt of your first telegram we sent to purchase corn for the poor, hoping your bill would arrive before the corn came in. Owing to the delay in its arrival we were obliged to draw on you through Reverend E. C. Stuart for Rs. 2,000. We trust that, notwithstanding the large sum we have so liberally sent already, you will be able to pay this sum also for us.

Before the arrival of the 9,200 krauns it was impossible for us to act on your directions and to commence a distribution of alms to all poor without distinction of race or religion. The requirements of the Mahomedan population are so great that we could not commence action for them till we had a considerable sum in hand. Even if we confine ourselves to Ispahan and Julfa, less than Rs. 10,000 *a month* will not be sufficient to do a little. Even now while we are extremely grateful for the large-hearted response, which has so quickly remitted so considerable a sum, we cannot commence operations without great care, and are most anxious to know what sum we can count *on monthly* for the next eight months, *i.e.*, till June 1872. We would add before to you of probabilities, we have now to deal with certainties. *The famine has set in in earnest.* Matters are now *far worse than in January last*, and are in all probability grow worse every month *till June next*. Even now it would be difficult to do anything for the city of Ispahan without spending about 10,000 krauns in a month. This will (supposing we do so) raise the population of the city to 70,000, which certainly be worse in November than in October, and a larger sum required. If we lay out 1,000 tomauns a report will be spread that we have received 100,000. And it will be almost impossible for us to live here during the winter if we do not *at least* keep up the distribution *we have commenced at*. Of course we shall make efforts to raise money in other places also, and I have already written to London for this purpose. Notwithstanding the difficulties, we have resolved to commence work at once, and do our utmost to carry out your wishes, and you may rely upon it that there will be no fault on our side, if such be avoidable, and we trust no peculation in the distribution.

On receipt of your telegram of 15th July, the first work we applied our attention to was, ascertaining the exact state of the Christian poor of Julfa. As this was a question we could thoroughly master, we thought it well to begin with ourselves. The Christians of Julfa, in a state of pauperism, a contrast to the years before the famine when there was but one Christian beggar in Julfa, a poor half-witted woman.

Although the corn is still being brought in, and grapes and other fruit and vegetables help to keep the poor alive, and the price of bread has not yet risen very much above the usual rate, still written evidence in the town of Ispahan are beginning to die fast of starvation. During the months of July and August it was quite a pleasure to go through the town, and miss the crowds of dying one used to see in May and June. Now alas the old picture has returned, and added to it, is the state of extreme poverty of the people owing to the famine of last spring. The poorer have nothing left, and there is no employment or trade to supply their wants. No doubt the Persian Government *could* do much, but they *will* do *nothing*.

We have made very accurate inquiries about the harvest, and think that not more than half an average harvest has been gathered this year. Grapes and fruits of all kinds not one-third. The harvest of Persia is in proportion to the supply of water, and that is not nearly one-half what it ought to be.

Reports have not yet reached us as to the state of other provinces of Persia, but last year Yezd, Ispahan, and other towns to the east and south were all equally bad. Yezd the worst. I do not think it would be possible to find trustworthy agents among the Persians everywhere for the distribution of alms. In Teheran probably much will not be needed, as all the money of Persia is collected in Teheran, and there is always employment given there more or less, and under the immediate eyes of the King something is done. Here in Ispahan we seem to have no Government at all.

I had a most excellent Nestorian priest living with me in spring; he visited all the poorest Mahomedans in Julfa and its neighbourhood, and we gave them some relief every week, and I have the advantage of having the list made by him ready to commence work again.

Major Smith has left Teheran for London, and Mr. Hoeltzer, of the Telegraph Department, has kindly consented to act in his stead, as member of the Committee.

There is also a considerable number of Jews in Ispahan who are *extremely poor*, and very much oppressed by the Mahomedans, who will also require assistance. Before next mail I will ascertain all the particulars about them and left you know.

You ask is the worst of the famine over. I believe this winter will be far worse than last. I presume it is not necessary for me now to explain the words "Cheap food" in my telegram. Of course at harvest time it is cheaper than the winter and spring. Good bread last spring could not be had for love or money; it would have shocked you to see the thing called bread which even respectable people had to eat. Now that corn is coming in, good bread is to be had for 2 krauns a Shahi maund (*i. e.*, 13½ lbs.) or 1lb. for 1½d. English; in spring what they called bread was 3d. per lb., and now prices are rising rapidly; bad rice is now 4½d. per lb., flour 2½d. a pound. In spring it was 4½, and good flour not to be had.

We have heard nothing from Mr. Alison, either about the 5,000 krauns which we wish to make, or about money, but since writing the above I have just received a letter from *Mr. Tyler* from Teheran, in which he informs me that the distress in Teheran is very great, and that he, by the special request of the Armenian Christians and others, has been appointed agent for relief of the poor in Teheran. He is entirely occupied, and has left giving employment to the poor, and that he had just sent 35 Armenian Christians and 12 Jews for work.

I have also been making enquiries about "the Jews in Ispahan to-day, and find there are about 10,000 Jews (this I do not state accurately), and that no people suffered as they have done from the last spring famine. They say one-third of them died of hunger. I hope to go my self to-morrow or next day to their quarters and visit them.

Yesterday I had a visit from three first cousins of the King in positions of authority in Ispahan, great friends of mine, and told them, in general terms, of the great kindness of your Committee as of your desire to assist all in need—Christians, Jews, and Mahomedans. They seemed quite astonished at such kindness, and replied, it is easy enough to assist Jews, and Christians, but *we should get a firman from the King to allow us to feed the Mahomedans!!!*" "A firman," I replied, "to allow hungry, starving people to *eat!!* I got a letter to-day from *the Imam Jumat* (the High Priest of Ispahan) asking me to give food to a Mussulman."

I have just received the *enclosed letter* in Armenian from my friends, members of the Armenian Relief Committee, which will give you more exact information as to the necessities of the Christian poor of Julfa and the villages. The chief points in it are the following, as far as I understand it :—

From the alms sent last year for the Christian poor, we have a balance in hand of 2,500 krauns. *This will all be spent in this month of September.* For October we have a promise of 2,335 krauns from the Armenians of Baku on the Caspian, which has not yet reached this place. The famine is every day getting worse, so that instead of 979 poor, as shown by the census taken a month ago, there are now 1,300 poor in Julfa alone out of the population of 2,719.

Besides which a great number have during the last week come in from the villages of Feridom, &c., these last are entirely destitute, without home or work, and must be entirely supported here. So that after this month it will be necessary to spend double the sum we are spending at present for their relief. Except the above sums we have no more money in hand or promised. I should have said above that the price of bread in good years here is about 1d. for 1lb. instead of 1½d. as now, or 3d. as it was last spring, and as it is likely to be soon here again.

I think you will see from the above that the field before us, including the Christians of Julfa, the Christians of the villages, ten thousand Jews, and the whole city of Ispahan is in itself so vast; that we cannot hope to keep all the starving, even in this small portion of Persia, from famine. At least to entertain such a hope needs great faith in *Him* who alone can feed them all, and who no doubt can enable us to do so and overcome every difficulty. But with the present resources at our disposal, we think it is our duty to work as systematically as possible, and confine our labours to such a sphere as we have reason to hope we can effectually assist. Our plans are as follows. We have now a thorough knowledge of the Christian population of Julfa. We devote a sum of about 2,000 krauns to them this month, chiefly in giving employment. We have also now commenced making a list of the Mahomedan poor, of the cluster of villages of which Julfa is one, and shall assist them next. Together with this we hope to lose no time in relieving the Jews, and after these we shall spend all the surplus of our funds on the vast crowds of poor in the city of Ispahan, and if possible persuade those who are able to assist them to do something for them. A sum of 10,000 krauns a month will be far from sufficient for these four purposes. Again expressing our warmest thanks to you and all the kind donors who have enabled us to commence so great a work, and by doing so alleviate our sufferings by helping us to feed the starving.

I remain, my dear Sir, yours very sincerely, ROBERT BRUCE, Secretary of General Relief Committee, Julfa.

## A HILL STATION SCANDAL.

THE MORDAUNT CASE REVALLED.

A GREAT scandal is just now occupying the attention of the seekers after health and pleasure at Murree. The case, we need hardly state, is one in which the injured husband intends to seek redress in a local court; and we hear that proceedings for obtaining a divorce have already been instituted. The case is likely to occupy a large share of public attention, since it will disclose some queer phases of hill life, and, as far as relates to the number of the co-respondents and the novel ideas on the subject of conjugal fidelity entertained by the chief actor in the proceedings, will equal, if not rival, the now famous Mordaunt scandal.—*Indian Daily News.*

## BRIBES IN COURTS OF JUSTICE.

ON the almost universal practice of taking bribes which obtains in Courts of Justice, the *Akhbarey Alum* of the 7th September makes the following suggestions by way of remedy :—First.—To give full liberty to suitors to speak out their minds to the judges either in the courts or in the houses of the latter. Second.—And in the cases of persons charged with bribery, too much importance ought not to be attached to the depositions of witnesses, but the respectability and character of the contending parties should be taken into account in coming to a decision. Third.—Should instances of bribery occurring in his court come to the knowledge of a judge, he should himself, without waiting for formal application from aggrieved parties, take them up, and deal with them according to law.

## THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS ON TOUR.

LORD NAPIER left Tanjore by a special train early on Tuesday morning for Needamungalam, where carriages were in readiness to convey His Lordship and suite to Combaconum, at which place they arrived at 9 A.M. the same day. His Lordship, with Colonel Fordyce and Mr. R. S. Ellis, were accommodated by Mr. Nelson, M.C.S.; the Revd. A. Symonds, Mr. Chisholm, the Government Architect, and Captain Rolland, Superintendent of Police, being the guests of Mr. Porter, the Principal of the Provincial College. Lord Napier's visit to Combaconum was fortunately at the season of the year when the freshes had set in, and he had, therefore, the opportunity of seeing the Cauvery in full flood, a splendid sight to a stranger in these parts. At 2 P.M. he visited the Provincial College, where an excellent address was read, to which His Lordship made an humble reply. It is a pity he was not able to lay the foundation stone of the new college. Captain Pikes, R. E., the Superintending Engineer of this division, was sent down by Government to see whether the new college could not be built on the foundation of the old one; but he either did not wish to build on another man's foundation, or had scruples about adding a new patch to an old garment, and in this view, we are glad to hear, the Governor entirely concurs. After leadership then visited the late Moopanar's Boys' and Girls' Schools, and afterwards the Town School. At 8-30 P. M., a nautch was given in honor of his visit, on a much grander, on a much more expensive, scale than that given by the native community at Tanjore. The pandal, which was a *fac-simile* of the one erected in Madras on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, was more than a mile from Mr. Nelson's house. All along the road, on either side, were lights (about two thousand in number), and between these, blue-lights were also lit as the Governor proceeded. The fireworks were also excellent, and so were the balloons. Of course there were dancing-girls, who form a very fair percentage of the population of Combaconum. On Wednesday morning (the 18th) the Governor, accompanied by Messrs. Carvalyo, Mr. Cadell, the Collector, and Mr. O'Shaughnessy, M. P. W., left Combaconum. His Lordship was to start for Mayaveram on Thursday morning, and in the evening for Tranquebar, where he will remain till this morning, when he will proceed to the French town, Karikal, where he will be the guest of Captain Grant, the British Consular Agent. Messieurs, the inhabitants of Karikal, will, no doubt not, get up a demonstration in honor of the short, as he is expected to stay at Karikal only one evening. He will be met at Negapatam by the Reverend A. R. Symonds, and will remain there for two days, when he will start by the morning train for Trivellore, which contains some of the prettiest Hindu temples in the Tanjore district; he will next visit Manargudi, and return to Tanjore most probably on Wednesday.—*Madras Times.*

## DARING ROBBERY FROM ATRAIN IN MOTION.

AT the Bheerbhoom Police on September 30, before S. C. Hampton, Esq., Deputy Magistrate of the Sub-Division of Cynthia, the Government Railway Police, on behalf of the East Indian Railway Company, charged twenty-seven natives with having on or about the night of the 18th of August last stolen from a goods train, while in motion, two bales of piece goods, valued at Rs. 1,000. Mr. M. B. Rochfort, Assistant Inspector General of the Government Railway Police, personally prosecuted. The prisoners were defended by several pleaders.

This case, which was ably prosecuted by the Assistant Inspector General, ended in the conviction of twenty of the prisoners.

Mr. Rochfort briefly addressed the Court, and explained to the magistrate the manner in which such thefts are committed, viz., waggons being only labelled and secured by a top fastener, and the plan adopted is for one of the gang to get on to a waggon while the train is slowly drawing out, and then get on to the roof, and open the top fasteners, and then get into the waggon. After having made a few more observations, he went into evidence, and called several witnesses whom he examined in Bengalee, being well versed in the vernaculars. A number of the culprits were employed as *kalassies* on the "permanent way" of the Engineering Department, and doing duty between Ahmedpore and Cynthia, and the rest of them were villagers of Shahpore, adjacent to the Ahmedpore station. It appeared that on the train leaving Ahmedpore, and proceeding in slow speed, one of the gang, formerly employed as a *kalassie*, and doing duty at Ahmedpore, suspended himself by catching hold of a small iron chain attached to the middle bolt, and resting his legs on the break rod of the waggon until the train went without the signal, when he got up and opened the top fastenings, which were not locked, and thus accomplished his design. After having thrown out the bales, he closed the doors, secured the top fastenings, and came down with the assistance of the same chain until the arrival of the train at the distant signal of the Cynthia station, where the driver considerably slackened speed, and he jumped down unobserved by any one, as it was a dark night. On the following morning, 19th August, one Prankisto Mookerjee informed the station master of Ahmedpore that he had seen a bale of piece goods laying on the side of the line, about a mile above the station. The station master immediately communicated with the nearest police officer on the line, and appointed him to wire the District Traffic Superintendent at Sahibgunge, who telegraphed to Mr. Rochfort at head quarters, but the latter being on tour was duly advised, and at once sent orders for the deputation of a sharp officer to the spot. Communication was also entered into with the receiving and despatching stations. The Assistant Inspector General then proceeded down to Ahmedpore without delay, and on arrival there he found two investigating officers, who had arrived there before him, making enquiries into the case in and about the place of occurrence with but small results, when he was obliged to take away the investigation of the case out of their hands, and immediately proceeded, and was rewarded by finding them, in several villages, where he succeeded, after a long and diligent search, in recovering the stolen property, and arresting twenty-seven persons concerned in the robbery. Portion of the contents of the bale that was seen lying on the line was found by Mr. Rochfort in various places by which they had been conveyed and concealed after division of the spoil. Intimation having been received from the receiving station, Binapore, that two bales were missing from the waggon whence the theft occurred, and the names of firms from whom the missing bales were purchased were advised of. Communication was then held by the Assistant Inspector General with the firms in question, and the marks on the various pieces were given. Up to this time only one bale had been discovered and brought to light, and it now devolved to trace out the second bale, of which no clue at all had been received. Further investigation embracing careful enquiry through a number of adjacent villages was instituted, and after some three days spent in the same efforts were crowned with success by the finding of a large portion of the contents of the second bale, as also of the covering and iron hooping belonging to the same. The marks on these recovered goods exactly corresponded with that advised by the despatching firm, and thus the whole case was clearly worked out.

The case for the prosecution lasted for three days, and the magistrate discharged seven, as the evidence against them was not sufficient, and sentenced the remaining prisoners, viz., twenty of them, each to eighteen months'

## MOMEIN.

The news from Momein is not satisfactory. Tah-sa-Kon, the Governor, has been fighting hard, and has received a bullet wound in one of his arms, a flesh-wound only. In one action the Panthays secured some 70 percussion muskets from the Chinese, and consequently Tah-sa-Kon is a little suspicious as to whether the English supplied these muskets or not. The Panthay officers have, it is said, received instructions to make full enquiries regarding them, and to make a representation to the King of Burmah, who is also suspected of supplying arms to the Chinese. Tah-sa-Kon has expressed his determination to open out the trade-route next season, and it is to be hoped that he will be able to carry out his intention. The Chinese have still large bands of men at Nantin, Boths, and other places; but curious enough, the Panthays seem to have a considerable force at Thansee, near Manphoo. From what the interpreter says, it seems that a route to Yunan could be opened without difficulty from Mogoung, as there are no Chinese to oppose the same. The probability of this route is well worth enquiring into, as it is quite possible and probable that steamers of light draught could go up to Mogoung during the dry season. The successful opening of the Bhamo routes is very uncertain: it may take place during the ensuing dry season, and it may not be for years to come.—*Englishman.*

## THE KING OF BURMAH AS A MERCHANT.

The King of Burmah is determined to become a monopolist, and European, Chinese, and Mogul tradesmen are all grumbling. They complain that they cannot compete with His Majesty, and some of them are closing their shops. The King has opened one large central depôt, and several smaller ones, in different parts of the town; and the native purchasers all have recourse to them, as they consider it would be against the King's orders to purchase elsewhere. The King's excuse is that he wishes to replenish his treasury, but His Majesty loses money on these transactions, and yet still extends them, and promises to extend his other branches of trade in produce very considerably. His Majesty seems determined, in spite of advice to the contrary, to have his own way, and get everything under his direct control. Forests, timber, and trade, are all being included in the royal trade-net that is spreading over Upper Burmah. It remains yet to be seen whether British trade will considerably suffer in the end. Some Chinese traders have determined to return their imports of piece-goods to Rangoon. The King has also sent a large consignment of cotton to Bhamo, and has engaged the services of two men there—one on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem, and the other on Rs. 56—to proceed with the cotton, when the season is favourable, to the Shan States and, it is said, Yunan, for the purpose of selling it and opening out the routes. His Majesty has promised to open out the routes, and has stated that he will see a great change in three months time.—*Englishman.*

## THE TYPHOON AT JOKOHAMA.

(*Japan Mail*, Sept. 11.)

The almost unprecedented heat which has been experienced during the past few weeks has at length, after many false alarms, been dissipated—at least we may be allowed to hope so—by the usual remedy, a typhoon. Nearly all had looked forward to a typhoon day by day, and on Wednesday, Aug. 23rd, those who are weatherwise detected the signs which generally act as the forerunners of a storm. There was no disappointment; for, after blowing furiously all night, the wind culminated in a typhoon from the N.E., the centre then being S. E. By six o'clock the wind had increased in violence, rain flew in all directions, and the sea, which was running mountains high, swept away the stone coping of the bund wall, leaving the heavy blocks of granite scattered in all directions. Sea after sea broke over the low wall, and washed up to the houses and palings on the other side of the bund, and, as the wind still increased, so did the sea become fiercer and the more destructive. Suddenly, at about 7.50, a lull took place, showing that the centre of the typhoon had passed nearly over us, and the wind suddenly chopped round to S., and blew, if not with equal violence, at least strong enough to continue the work of devastation begun from the other quarter of the compass. After a time the wind gradually decreased in strength, the sea falling at the same time, and with a rising barometer, the typhoon passed away from us. The barometer sank and rose during the storm very rapidly; indeed, more so than is usual on similar occasions. It had been falling for two days steadily, but on Wednesday fell more rapidly, and there was a difference of eight-tenths in the space of an hour and a half during the storm. The lowest readings appear to have been 28·28, 28·30, and 28·27. The barometer rose again as quickly as it had fallen, and it was not till noon that it became steady, yet still rising.

The effects of the storm were of a most disastrous nature. The bund and the houses on the bund were the chief sufferers, and there is scarcely a house which is not injured in one way or other.

The native town has almost entirely escaped, no signs of storm being visible, except at Otomachi, where some of the houses are flooded, and at Ishikawa, which is literally levelled with the ground. This village faces north and south, and being attacked both front and rear, easily succumbed.

The shipping sustained very little injury, the principal sufferers being the P. M. S. S. Co. Their wharf by the naval hospital was washed away, and the force of the breaks up the channel into the creek. Two of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s lighters, one with tea on board, were blown on to the sea wall at Benten, a water boat sunk, and three empty coal junks met a similar fate, over 20 of the coal company in a single day. Two pilot schooners were driven ashore at the English Hatoba, and one sunk; the Barrosa drifted nearly a mile in-shore, while the Tokei Maru and the Thabor got adrift, the latter losing her bowsprit, and the former colliding with the Peiho. The Osaca ran ashore at Benten, and a Japanese barque was only saved from coming ashore, and probably taking the Havoc with her, by the sudden change of wind.

A close inspection of the railway works has proved that they sustained the tremendous test of the typhoon admirably well. They are entirely uninjured.

During the typhoon, the Fusigama, a Japanese steamer intended for a training ship, blew up. Three men were killed, the engineers and most of the crew being absent at the time of the accident.

## AFTERTHOUGHTS ON THE MANŒUVRES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES.")

By unanimous consent, the Manœuvres have been pronounced a success. No nation could have assembled a body of finer troops than those just dispersing to their various quarters. It has been proved that the men are healthy and well-disciplined, that the regimental officers do their work well, carrying out with energy and faithfulness their daily duties, monotonous as those duties are. It has been proved, in short, that there can be assembled in England at least one Army Corps, unsurpassed for men, material, and discipline by any Army Corps in the world. We may go further, and say that the Manœuvres have shown that we possess Generals capable of handling their Divisions without getting into difficulties, and, perhaps best knowledge of all, it has been shown that in the Commander-in-Chief, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the nation possesses an officer of the highest rank disposed towards military progress, and whose daily criticisms were remarkable for their sound sense and firm grasp of principles. To quote the words of our most distinguished foreign visitors, they have been fairly "astonished" at seeing the improvement made in the British Army within the last few years. Upon that improvement we congratulate the Army and the country, and to that end that the improvement may not cease nor the hands of energetic reformers slacken, we propose to point out a few details in which further improvement is required, lest Englishmen should come to think that no further exertions are needed. Were such a miserable result to follow the Autumn Manœuvres of 1871 then would they have been not successful, but rather the most egregious and unhappy failure. As the Army Corps defiled before Princes, Generals, and people last Friday the thought must have occurred to many, "Do the multitude of Englishmen here present as spectators understand that this English Army is considerably smaller than one German corps, and that the Germans have 13 of them, besides men enough behind to keep them constantly filled up and preserve their communications, or that more than 13 times the force assembled at Aldershott were actually led prisoners to Germany during the late war?" If the notion that the Aldershott Army Corps is but a very small force be thoroughly got hold of, the next question will be, "Is it entirely efficient?" In the men, Yes. In their arms, Yes. In their truth and courage, Yes. In their preparation for the field, No, not yet. The first manifest deficiency is in the organization of the Supply Department. The transport is deficient in amount, and the officers of the Control Department are not, by their civil education, at all prepared to perform the duties suddenly thrust upon them—that of supplying an Army in the field. They will say that if the Generals would only have let them know long enough beforehand where the troops would be at a certain hour they could have managed to feed them perfectly. That is to say that, being already in their own country and with every advantage of London close at hand, and Aldershott as their headquarters, if the Generals would only have got rid of the last semblance of real war they could have fed and supplied the troops. It was just to try this among many other things that the Manœuvres were instituted. This year the responsible chiefs have been very cautious. Nothing of the nature of a crucial test has been permitted—only the simplest necessities that must occur under the most favourable circumstances. If, then, there have been constant complaints of whole camps being left without meat until a late hour in the evening, and other failures of a like character, it is certain that something has been wanting in the Supply Department. Though one thing must continue unformed for a while—experience—instant endeavours ought to be taken to provide what can be provided—namely, transport. "What," we hear some people cry, "Do you want to keep up in peace all the transport required for war? Impossible and ridiculous!"

We wonder if Members of Parliament have any idea of the huge amount of hired vehicles always employed on public works. Why should not a considerable portion of these be regular transport, ready for service in time of war, and learning to work under discipline? They need not have perfectly bright harness nor embroidered coats. All that should be required of them is that their horses should be strong, and used to labour in rutty lanes or the ordinary rough ground that surrounds every place where building is going on, that they should wear a blouse of some distinguishing colour or pattern, and that they should be drilled just enough to know what discipline is and how to work together again without the expense of additional horses. It is well known that the number of men taken away from every battery of artillery as servants of officers on the staff, &c., is so great that the number of drivers is too small for every-day work, and captains are put to strange shifts to turn out their carriages. Each battery could very well employ a dozen more drivers, who would be training for time of mobilization, and could be lent on occasion to the transport. The artillery drivers sent from Woolwich lately under their own officers have worked remarkably well, though they were, many of them, but young hands. But they were in great measure taken from the draughts about to proceed to India, and would not have continued to work for the Control Department without depriving the East of their services. These Indian draughts may do all very well for once, but it would be absurd to count on them as a regular source of help. It would be almost as fair to send over to Gibraltar for part of the garrison and parade them as defenders of our English shores. We do not advocate a large increase of the Army Service Corps. That would really be an expensive means of providing transport, because the drivers could not learn without horses, and the latter are great sources of expense when kept in the excellent condition which becomes a necessity for the animals of a smart and well-dressed corps. We propose two things. To increase the number of drivers for each battery of artillery and attach to the battery one or two "general service" or other waggons, which should always be available for transport purposes in the garrison. No extra officers would be required to train these men, and no more horses, or only, perhaps, two pair per battery—that is one pair for each general service waggon. The second proposition we would make is to form a corps of "waggoners," keep them strictly to their work, and demand no more smartness than is absolutely necessary to keep up their discipline. They should be employed on the public works, using sometimes horses bought for them, sometimes hired horses, but always strong, heavy beasts, two of which only should be put in each waggon. Let the Royal Engineers be called upon to show what amount of money is spent annually upon carts and horses on their works and others in the United Kingdom, and then let an attempt be made to organize a system which shall be more permanent in peace and more useful in war. The great difficulty, which must, however, be faced and overcome, is to organize a body of men under military rules who shall remain content with just so much appearance only as is absolutely necessary for identification and discipline. Anything less than this will be inconsistent with possibility of management in war. Anything more would lead to extravagance. The men should have nothing to learn but just to drive their horses where they are told and to be obedient.

We now come to a subject of great difficulty,—the use of cavalry. It is commonly quoted that the cavalry are to be the eyes and ears of the army, and that is certainly their first use, and the one in which British cavalry as a rule have the least training. We are not fond of appealing to the opinions of foreign officers who happen to be present at these manœuvres, distinguished as they are. There are officers among those of our own army who have studied war with much pains both theoretically and in the field, and their opinion should go for something. It is not necessary that war should be learnt by actually fighting against an enemy of Great Britain. As long as there is fighting in progress the man who is in the midst of it learns as much or even more than if he were forced by the exigencies of the situation to obey orders himself with arms in his hands. The principles of war, too, are based upon common sense, and can be appreciated by others than soldiers if they be plainly put. Yet, since it is the fashion just now to appeal to the opinion of the victors in last year's strife, we may venture to assure our readers that the most distinguished of our visitors find more fault with the manner of conducting the outpost duties during the manœuvres than with any other feature of our military system. The necessity of training men to watch for all movements of an enemy while concealing their own, and to become adepts in the art of getting information, has been often insisted upon in these columns. Certain regiments, the 10th Hussars, for example, have devoted a considerable amount of pains to the acquirement of this art of getting information, but as a rule it has hardly yet attracted the attention it deserves. We have ourselves during these manœuvres made a practice of questioning men on outpost duty whenever we came across them, and we can vouch for the fact that in a considerable number of cases the men did not know in what direction to look for the enemy. Sometimes, and not even infrequently, cavalry vedettes sat on their horses with their backs towards the enemy and their faces to their friends. It is all very well to say that they would learn better in war. So they would, no doubt, after a time—those of them who were left alive to learn; but it is just that early time in modern war upon which so much hangs with all its chances of success or failure, encouragement or demoralization. Outpost duties can be practised perfectly well all the year round, and the knowledge of them should be cultivated with the greatest assiduity as being far more invaluable, and tending more to render the men more soldierlike, than all the parade movements and drill which can possibly be given.

There is also another way in which well trained cavalry may render themselves of the highest value, especially against an enemy who knows not how to use his own horsemen. Let us take as an instance an episode which occurred in the last battle on Thursday, and which seems to us not to have been entirely understood.

When morning dawned the cavalry of the Prince of Wales's position. But it was necessary for the cavalry to disappear and join the force, Carey's, with which they were destined to form the pivot of Lidon an height by its right flank in case Staveley remained there. They accordingly marched right across the face of Staveley's Division and arrived at Pirbright Green, driving in such vedettes and patrols as they encountered. They were formed up upon the Green, and waited there some time in order to obtain exact information of the whereabouts of their allies, Marshall's Brigade of Household Cavalry. Arrangements being made between the two Brigades, and the position of Lysons' infantry having been ascertained, the Prince of Wales's brigade pushed forward rapidly to reconnoitre Fox Hill, or even seize it if not strongly occupied. The 10th Hussars led, driving before them a squadron of Lancers which had been pushed out into the valley by the defenders of the hills. The advanced squadron of the 10th acted with great energy and dash, doing exactly what light cavalry should. It proceeded at a sharp trot along the road leading up the face of the hill. On either side of the road were first grass fields with hedges, afterwards pine woods. Right and left of the leading squadron were thrown out its feelers for the enemy in the shape of dashing and well mounted riders, galloping across country, leaping fences, or winding in and out of gates and lanes, but always so fast that they were not left behind by the squadron trotting nimbly across the road. As the fields were cleared and succeeded by the pine woods, the pace became even more rapid, and shots were fired by the swift horsemen against scarlet-coated Dragoons seen flitting among the trees in front of them. Be it remembered that these men knew not what was upon the heights. There might be a whole army or there might be no infantry at all. It was their business to go up and learn. As the Dragoons fled, the Hussars seemed to be seized by the ardour of pursuit; they rushed up the remainder of the slope, and flashed like a meteor on the sight of their enemy occupying the plateau. They were in the midst of Staveley's main force, though for a time they hardly knew it. Enough for them that in front of them was a squadron of the Dragoons, whom they had seen flitting through the trees. Without an instant's hesitation the horses were made to feel the sting of the spurs, and the Hussars, gay, light, and laughing, dashed forward at full charging speed. The Dragoons hardly knew what the force of the enemy was. It might be a whole brigade; so they went fours about, and began to retire. But, looking backward, they soon perceived that the Hussars were for the moment unsupported. Again they went about to face their daring enemy, but the Hussars caught them in the very act, and only pulled up their horses within 30 or 40 yards of them before the Dragoons could get into motion. By the rules of the game of war no cavalry charge is counted as possibly successful unless delivered with energy. The Hussars were energetic enough; the Dragoons were not even in motion. There was no doubt about it; the Hussars were the victors, and the Dragoons had to retire. But meanwhile behind the Hussars there came from the woods the Dragoons who had been scattered singly among the trees. As they came they gathered together, and were gradually forming a body of horsemen strong enough to cut off the retreat of the Hussars. But the Hussars were not to be so easily caught They detected the lurking danger, wheeled about, were at charging pace in a moment, and again caught the Dragoons before their horses were in motion. Once more there could be no doubt of the victory, but the Dragoons seemed disinclined to give way there in the midst of their own army, and meanwhile the first defeated Dragoons turned back again to overwhelm the enemy while engaged. While the Umpire was explaining how the new attack must be decided the Prince of Wales arrived on the plateau with his small Staff, and seeing his Hussars in apparent possession of the field, could not but suppose the field was his. No such mistake could occur, except where men of both sides are clad alike. Detecting suddenly the absence of the green sprig in the caps of the men he was addressing, his Royal Highness saw that he was in the midst of the enemy. But the enemy were equally puzzled, and a battery of artillery was in the act of being attacked from behind by the audacious Hussars before the matter was made clear. The guns were quickly reversed, and some rounds were fired just as the Hussars swooped down on the battery. The horsemen claimed to have sabred the gunners, the gunners to have destroyed the horsemen by their fire. Certainly not a single piece would have been carried away. Before any of the snatching hands could seize the Prince's bridle the spurs were in the flanks of the chestnut, and, not for the first time in English history, there was a trial of speed between the heir to the Crown and his English pursuers. There was just a chance of an escape this time, though not equal to that of Edward from the guards set over him by Simon de Montfort. For in this case there were infantry, startled indeed, but still recovering themselves sufficiently to fire after the Royal fugitive. The Prince held on his way. He would probably have been killed, but he was not captured. The Hussars were ordered by the Umpires to be considered *hors de combat*, but in case of a real action see what these men would have done. They would have created consternation among a large force; they would have partially disabled a battery of artillery, and if only two or three of them had escaped these would have brought the information desired by their friends below the hill. This, then, is one of the duties of cavalry, and he who enters that dashing branch of the service should make up his mind to face the application of this maxim—

"*When information is wanted cavalry may be freely sacrificed to obtain it.*"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## THE QUEEN.

Mr. Disraeli's speech was delivered from the chair at the annual dinner of the Hughenden Horticultural Society. In proposing the health of the Queen, the right hon. gentleman spoke of the state of her Majesty's health, which, he said, had for several years been the subject of anxiety to those about her; but it was only this year that the country generally had become acquainted with the gravity of her condition. He believed there was some improvement in her Majesty's health, but he feared that a long time must elapse before her Majesty would be able to resume the performance of those public and active duties which it was once her pride and pleasure to fulfil, because they brought her in constant and immediate contact with her people. Mr. Disraeli added:—

"The fact is, we cannot conceal from ourselves that her Majesty is physically incapacitated from performing those duties; but it is some consolation to her subjects to know that in the performance of those much higher duties which her Majesty is called upon to fulfil she acts still with a punctuality and with a precision which have certainly never been surpassed, and rarely equalled, by any monarch of these realms. A very erroneous impression is prevalent respecting the duties of a Sovereign of this country. Those duties are multifarious, they are weighty, and they are increasing. I will venture to say that no head of any department of the State performs more laborious duties than fall to the Sovereign of this country. There is not a despatch received from abroad nor sent from this country abroad which is not submitted to the Queen. The whole of the internal administration of this country greatly depends upon the sign manual, and of our present Sovereign it may be said that her signature has never been placed to any public document of which she did not know the purpose and of which she did not approve. Those Cabinet Councils of which you all hear, and which are necessarily the scene of anxious and important deliberations, are reported and communicated on their termination by the Minister to the Sovereign, and they often call from her critical remarks, requiring considerable attention, and I would venture to say this, that no person likely to administer the affairs of this country would treat the suggestions of Her Majesty with indifference, for at this moment there is probably no person living in this country who has such a complete control over the political conduct of England as the Sovereign herself. The last generation of statesmen have all, or almost all, disappeared. The Sir Robert Peels, the Lord Derbys, and the Lord Palmerstons have gone, and there is no person who can advise Her Majesty, or who is likely to advise Her Majesty in the times in which we live, who can have such complete mastery of what has occurred in this country, and of the great and important subjects of the State, foreign and domestic, for the last thirty-four years, as the Queen herself. It is, therefore, would not be a wise man who would not profit by her judgment and her experience."

Mr. Disraeli went on to express his conviction that there never was a more constitutional Sovereign than our present Queen. There never was a Sovereign who would less arrogate to herself any power or prerogative which the constitution does not authorize, but there never was one more wisely jealous of the prerogatives and privileges which the Constitution has allotted to her, because she believed that they were for the welfare of her people. The right hon. gentleman concluded by expressing a hope that her Majesty might long continue a reign which had been distinguished "both by public duty and by private virtue."—*Full Mall Budget.*

## BANQUET TO ENGLAND'S MILITARY GUESTS.

(*Times*, Sept. 25.)

At the present moment when so many soldiers have come over to attend the manœuvres, it happens that the Service clubs are scarcely in a condition to exercise their usual hospitalities. It is "the close season." Efforts have, however, been made there and on all sides to show the foreign officers who have been the guests of the Government every attention. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Cardwell, Colonel Laffan, and the officers of the Royal Engineers at Aldershot have entertained all or most of our military visitors during the last week. Among the officers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery are many who represent the most ancient families in the three kingdoms, but the officers, as a rule, are not drawn from the wealthiest classes of the community. On the regiment not unfrequently falls, nevertheless, the pleasant task of welcoming and entertaining the officers of foreign armies, and on Saturday a banquet was given at Woolwich to those who have been studying, under the charge of Captain Keith Fraser, at the Queen's Hotel, North Camp, which was attended by a great many members of the corps. A picnic at Virginia Water, where the Fishing Lodge was placed at their disposal by the Prince of Wales, and a visit to Windsor Castle, occupied the afternoon for most of the party, and at 8 o'clock his Excellency Lieutenant-General von Blumenthal, Chief of the Staff to the Prince Imperial of Germany; Major-General Barnard, United States' Army; the Viscount of Sagres, Portuguese Army; Brigadier General the Marquis of Bassecourt, Italian Artillery; Colonel van der Sleesen, Royal Belgian Guards; Colonel Ivermoces, Danish Army Staff; Colonel Noeli y White, Spanish Artillery; Colonel Baron Berge, French Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel de Mauroy, French Infantry; Baron de Grancey, French Cavalry, attached to the London Embassy; Colonel de Lantz, Russian Army; Lieutenant-Colonel Wenkart, Austrian Staff; Riga Bey, Turkish Army; Major von Kodolitsch, Austrian Cavalry; the Baron of Renzis of Montanaro, Italian Cavalry; Baron Fredericks, Russian Infantry; Lieutenant Lambert, 72nd Regiment Prussian Infantry; Count Georges Berg, Russian Cavalry; attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Captain Keith Fraser, sat down in the saloon by the Commandant, Major-General Sir D. E. Wood, K.C.B., and the officers of the Royal Artillery. Among others present were:—Colonel Crossthill, Colonel Sir Montagu Stephenson, Commanding Royal Engineers, Dr. Fogo, Colonel Wintle, Colonel Murray, Brigadier-General Adye, Sir L. Simmons, Colonel Thompson, Colonel Shaw, Colonel Petrie, Colonel Gordon, Colonel J. H. Smyth, Colonel Bean, Colonel Wray, Colonel H. A. Smyth, Baron Prescott-Grandin, Mr. W. H. Russell, Lieutenant-Colonel Carthew, Colonel Bolton, Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders, R. H. A., Major Renny, R.A., Colonel Field, Lieutenant-Colonel Heyman, Surg.-Major Ward, Lieut.-Colonel Drayson, Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair, Colonel Gossett, R.E., Captain Stoney, R.A., Lieutenant-Col. Tulloh, Captain Cooke, Colonel Milman, Captain Brackenbury, and Major Bruce.

In proposing "The Health of the Queen," Sir David Wood expressed his regret that the Colonel of the regiment, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, was not there to preside on an occasion of so much interest. The toast was received, as might be expected in an assemblage of officers of Her Majesty's Army, and that of "The Prince of Wales and the Royal Family" was drunk with equal enthusiasm; after which the Chairman proposed the health of the distinguished officers who were their guests, and who were welcome among them as brethren in arms.

Lieutenant-General Von Blumenthal, replying in clear good English, confined his remarks to thanking the company for the hospitable reception he in common with all the foreign officers present had met with, and assured the officers of the Royal Artillery that he and his comrades would ever retain the most agreeable recollections of their visit to this country. In conclusion he drank to the welfare of the whole English Army, and particularly to that magnificent branch of the Royal Artillery.

The toast was drunk by the foreign guests, General Von Blumenthal leading the "Hip, hip, hurrah!"

There were no more speeches, but the band in the alcove acted as a very pleasant substitute and covered now and then the buzz of general conversation, and it was midnight before the foreign officers set out on their return to London, much gratified with their evening and their hosts.

## Mr. GLADSTONE ON "HOME RULE."

(*Times*, Sept. 27.)

Yesterday the freedom of the city of Aberdeen was conferred with the usual forms on Mr. Gladstone, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic body of spectators. These ceremonials constitute one of the happiest of British customs; they delight those who are present, they gratify the recipient of the honour, and when he is really a distinguished person they interest the whole country, since they are invariably accompanied by a speech which he strives to make as effective as possible. Mr. Gladstone has the advantage on this occasion of speaking at a period of the year when the political passions are at the lowest. For Michaelmas time the irritations of the preceding Session are a good deal appeased, and those which the prospect of the next arouses later in the year have not yet begun. At this time of political truce there is a disposition to be considerate and sympathetic, to forget points of difference if our adversaries will allow us to do, and to shrink by a sort of kindly instinct from bitter references to the past or disputatious arguments as to the future. A month has passed since the prorogation, and already the events of the Session are beginning to fade a little from men's minds. Party disputes are but poor stone for the memory, and those who have lived through a good deal of political history know well how difficult it is after a few years to call to mind even the main incidents of the most famous party fights. When the Recess is a little advanced there is a tendency to turn from the bygones of the late Session, and to take a new departure in thought and temper.

The speech of Mr. Gladstone and its reception bear witness to this feeling in himself and his audience. The topics of a few weeks since do not appear, and the applause which hailed the introduction of new subjects showed that the audience did not much regret the old. Mr. Gladstone, as in duty bound, began by compliments to Scotland in general, and the city and county of Aberdeen in particular. We are reminded that from the county of Aberdeen proceeded the most efficient method of dealing with the Cattle Plague—a method which, opposed for a long time in other parts of the country by the timidity of those chiefly interested, was finally adopted by the Legislature, Mr. Gladstone, however, soon turned to a more important topic. The chief political event since he spoke last has been the return to Parliament of the Home Rule champion, Mr. Butt. Mr. Gladstone might have avoided this subject, as he has avoided others, and made his speech practically non-political. He might have contented himself with general congratulations on peace and prosperity, or with moralizings on the condition and prospects of the Continent. We must rejoice that he took a different course. The Home Rule agitation is not a thing on which to be silent or even half-spoken. Two members of Parliament have lately been elected avowedly as its spokesmen, others already elected may be expected to give it their adhesion. A contest, it is said, may be looked for in most of the large Irish constituencies as vacancies occur. We have seen it stated that at the next general election some 40 or 50 Irish members will be returned pledged at the hustings to support Home Rule. This may be an alarmist view, but it shows what expectations prevail. Now, many people might well be anxious to know what the Premier thinks of Home Rule. He has given the world several surprises, and is supposed to be subject to sudden conversions. A Conservative education struggles in vain with a temperament of sentimental Liberalism which cannot bear to refuse anything which anybody sincerely and earnestly asks for. This view of his political disposition is taken even by many of his supporters, and they will be among the most gratified to learn that there is to be no coquetting with any Irish party, small or great, which aims at the disruption of the United Kingdom. Mr. Gladstone indicates that he is prepared to oppose Mr. Butt to the utmost by vote and argument, for he welcomes "that distinguished lawyer" to Parliament, that the partisans of Home Rule may hear their advocate utterly refuted. The reasoning which he presents to the burgesses of Aberdeen is simple enough, and will have occurred to thousands of loyal subjects jealous for the honour and greatness of their country. We all know that the theory of those who pretend that there will be a real union between great Britain and Ireland after their Legislatures are separate and independent is the merest hallucination. Even in O'Connell's time few believed in the "golden link of the Crown" of that famous agitator, and a quarter of a century has weakened the power of the Crown, and brought to bear on the people new influences which O'Connell hardly suspected. An Ireland independent in Legislature and Administration would be subject to the machinations of the whole Irish emigration across the Atlantic and would become the chief field of adventure to its leaders. Until Englishmen have lost their senses they are not likely to believe that a population among which such men will soon return to push their fortunes, which would be taught ever to look Westward with sympathy and to the shores of Great Britain with animosity, could long be retained in friendship with us by loyalty for a Queen or admiration of a popular Prince. We are not to be deceived. We know that what Mr. Butt asks for is nothing less than the creation of a foreign State within three hours of our western coasts. It is the disruption of the United Kingdom, and the possible transfer of Ireland within a generation to a foreign allegiance. If justice, indeed, demanded it, this disruption, however humiliating and dangerous for England, might have to be consummated. Arguing on this text, Mr Gladstone asks what Irish wrong there is which the British Parliament refuses to remedy, what Irish interest it neglects to uphold. This argument, we may admit, is not conclusive; it was used by the opponents of Parliamentary Reform, who maintained that no one could point out an abuse which the existing House of Commons refused to remove. The Irish, in answer to the question what more a native Parliament could do for them than is done at Westminster, might say with Shylock, "I'll not tell you that." But the consideration that Ireland now does really suffer no wrong whatever makes us free to consider whether that country has any such national claims as should overbalance the general interests of the British people. Mr. Gladstone having reminded his hearers that Parliament had laboured long and successfully for Ireland, and that the only distinctions made by the Legislature between Irishmen and Englishmen were in favour of the former, drew the obvious comparison between Ireland on the one hand and Scotland and Wales on the other. Is the claim of nationality on the part also of these last to be raised and allowed? Can any rational man, asks Mr. Gladstone, suppose that at this time, in this condition of the world, we are going to disintegrate the great institutions of the country, to make ourselves ridiculous in the sight of all mankind, and to cripple any power we possess for bestowing benefits through legislation on the country to which we belong? "I say this," he adds, "that we must always keep in mind that there is a higher law to govern the action of Parliament and politicians than that of conciliation, good as that law may be." We trust that this maxim may not be forgotten in dealing with any threatened agitation.

The other topics touched upon by Mr. Gladstone were of minor importance. After an apology for the neglect of Scotch Bills by English members which we should have thought quite unnecessary, inasmuch as it is generally understood that the Scotch members legislate pretty much for themselves, Mr. Gladstone referred to a subject which will press more and more for consideration as time goes on. "There is no doubt, he says, that the question of improving the machinery of Parliament, with a view to the more effective despatch of public business, is becoming more and more one of the serious questions of the day. Mr. Gladstone can hardly have failed to reflect, though he did not remind his hearers, that on the capacity of Parliament to do its work depends in a great measure the power of resistance to such an agitation as that for Home Rule. The impossibility of dealing with the mass of work which devolves on the House of Commons, and the consequent neglect of local interests, may be expected to furnish a telling argument to Mr. Butt and his friends. Cannot the Premier, who perceives the evil, make choice of one of the several remedies proposed, and remove the defect before it causes more serious mischief?

## MAL-ADMINISTRATION AT THE LONDON SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

The Small-pox Hospital does not seem to be too careful about its patients. A little girl, Elizabeth Bellue, admitted to the hospital in May last, and removed on the 24th May to the convalescent branch, on the afternoon of the same day, and in the absence of the hospital authorities there, disappeared, they know not how,—they can only conjecture that the door was open, and that she went out of it. At first the hospital authorities tried to persuade the child's father that another little girl,—who did not recognize him and was not recognized by him,—was his daughter; but they had afterwards to admit that she was furnished with parents who did recognize her elsewhere. Six charges of grave general negligence and maladministration of a different sort are also brought against this hospital, which are now under investigation by two special commissioners of the local Government Board, Mr. Hardy and Dr. Buchanan. But as regards the child, the negligence seems to be admitted. Indeed, the attempt to foist off another child upon the father appears to imply a general haphazardness of view with regard to the children, who are not even allowed to "sort themselves," but sorted tentatively and erroneously by the presiding genius of the place. The confidence of the public in the care taken by the managers of these great hospitals for infectious disease,—for this confidence is almost our only hope of stopping the spread of epidemics in the poorest and most thickly-populated parts of our great cities.—*Spectator.*

## PRICES OF ARTICLES IN THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

The following were the quotations of the different articles on sale at the Crawford Market on Saturday:—

| Daily Prices—Beef. | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|
| Prime pieces, 1st sort, ℔ lb ... | 0 4 0 |
| Prime pieces, 2nd sort, ℔ lb ... | 0 3 0 |
| Briskets and round, 1st sort, ℔ lb ... | 0 2 3 |
| Do 2nd sort, ℔ lb ... | 0 2 0 |
| Beefsteak (under part), ℔ lb ... | 0 3 0 |
| Do (round), ℔ lb ... | 0 3 6 |
| Meat, for soup, do ... | 0 2 0 |
| Shin, large, each ... | 0 5 0 |
| Do small do ... | 0 4 0 |
| Tongues, fresh, each. ... | 0 8 0 |
| Do salt, do ... | 0 8 0 |
| Suet, 1st sort, ℔ lb ... | 0 0 8 |
| Do 2nd sort do ... | 0 4 0 |
| Prime (Cape) Corned Mess Beef, ℔ lb ... | 0 0 0 |
| Veal (large or small). | |
| Hind Quarter, 1st sort ... | 0 0 0 |
| Fore do do ... | 0 0 0 |
| Hind do 2nd sort ... | 3 4 0 |
| Fore do do ... | 2 12 0 |
| Head, each ... | 1 4 0 |
| Liver and Heart ... | 0 3 6 |
| Feet, four ... | 0 6 0 |
| Mutton (Gram-fed) | |
| Saddle, ℔ lb ... | 0 0 0 |
| Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ℔ lb ... | 0 0 0 |
| Breast, ℔ lb ... | 0 0 0 |
| Head, each ... | 0 3 6 |
| Mutton (2nd sort). | |
| Saddle, ℔ lb ... | 0 4 6 |
| Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, ℔ lb ... | 0 3 6 |
| Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ... | 0 2 6 |
| Do 2nd sort, each ... | 0 2 0 |
| Kid (small). | |
| Hind Quarter, 1st sort ... | 1 4 0 |
| Fore do do ... | 1 0 0 |
| Hind do 2nd sort ... | 1 0 0 |
| Fore do do ... | 0 12 0 |
| Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart ... | 0 6 0 |
| Lamb (large). | |
| Hind Quarter, 1st sort ... | 1 8 0 |
| Fore do do ... | 1 4 0 |
| Hind do 2nd sort ... | 0 12 0 |
| Fore do do ... | 0 12 0 |
| Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart ... | 0 6 0 |
| Pork (Fresh and Salt). | |
| Pork, fresh, ℔ lb ... | 0 4 9 |
| Do salt, country, ℔ lb | 0 4 0 |
| Pigs (Roaster), each... | 5 0 0 |
| Do Head, ℔ lb ... | 0 2 0 |
| Sausages, ℔ lb ... | 0 5 4 |
| Bacon, ℔ lb ... | 0 5 4 |
| Poultry. | |
| Geese, each ... | 6 0 0 |
| Turkey Cocks (very large), each ... | 6 0 0 |
| Do Hens, each ... | 3 0 0 |
| Ducks, large, each ... | 1 2 0 |
| Do middling, each ... | 0 12 0 |
| Fowls, Surat, large ... | 2 0 0 |
| Do middling ... | 1 8 0 |
| Fowls, Bombay, large, each ... | 1 0 0 |
| Do do mid-dling, each ... | 0 10 0 |
| Chickens, large, each ... | 0 6 0 |
| Do small, each ... | 0 5 0 |
| Egg, each ... | 0 0 3 |
| Guinea Fowls ... | 2 12 0 |
| Rabbits ... | 0 0 0 |
| Peacocks ... | 0 0 0 |
| Coal, doz ... | 0 12 0 |
| Snipes, pair ... | 0 0 0 |
| Milk and Butter. | |
| Cows' Milk, per seer measure ... | 0 3 0 |
| Do Butter, ℔ cup, 2 ozs. ... | 0 0 0 |
| Buffaloes' Milk, per seer measure ... | 0 3 0 |
| Do Butter, ℔ cup 2 ozs. ... | 0 2 0 |
| Bread. | |
| Loaves, 1st sort, 13 ozs., each ... | 0 2 0 |
| Do 2nd sort, 13 ozs., each ... | 0 1 6 |
| Loaves, brown, each | 0 2 0 |
| Flour, Wheat, ℔ lb ... | 0 2 0 |
| Rotong, ℔ lb ... | 0 2 0 |
| Firewood. | |
| Babool, per candy ... | 6 0 0 |
| Kurmell, per candy ... | 5 0 0 |
| Aime, per candy ... | 7 0 0 |
| Sugar. | |
| Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer ... | 0 3 0 |
| Do 2nd sort, per seer ... | 0 2 6 |
| Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer ... | 0 2 0 |
| Do 2nd sort do | 0 2 0 |
| Do brown do | 0 1 9 |
| Tea, 1st sort, ℔ lb ... | 1 0 0 |
| ,, 2nd sort, ℔ lb ... | 0 12 0 |
| Oil. | |
| Cocoanut, 1st sort, per measure ... | 4 8 0 |
| Do 2nd sort, do | 4 0 0 |
| Sweet Oil, 1st sort, do | 8 0 0 |
| Do 2nd sort do | 4 12 0 |

| Ghee, Surat, per seer. | Rs. A. P. 0 5 0 |
|---|---|
| Do Ghautee do .. | 0 4 6 |
| Do Jaffrabad do ... | 0 6 0 |
| Grain. | |
| Gram, Jamboosee, per candy ... | 30 0 0 |
| Gram, Ghogary ℔ cdy. | 21 0 0 |
| Do Ghautee, do | 25 0 0 |
| Cocred, Ghogary, do | 31 0 0 |
| Do Cutch, do | 0 0 0 |
| Mutt, Ghautee, do | 20 0 0 |
| Do Cutch, do | 0 0 0 |
| Bajree, Ghautee, do | 25 0 0 |
| Do Bhownuggur, per candy ... | 30 0 0 |
| Rice, Sorat sort do | 6 0 0 |
| Do Seegundee, do. | 5 4 0 |
| Do Common, do. |